

Travel trade demands licence scheme for bus tour firms



Klein: shake-out of the industry is likely

By HARVEY ELLIOTT
TRAVEL CORRESPONDENT

MILLIONS of package tourists who travel to their destination by coach remain at risk of being stranded by the sudden collapse of their tour operator because the government refuses to set up a formal licensing body, the travel industry said last night.

The Association of British Travel Agents (Abta) has been pressing the government to set up a licensing scheme as part of the EC directive on package travel, to cover surface transport as well as air travel. The idea has been rejected out of hand by the trade department,

which will rely instead on "bonding" arrangements and the vigilance of local trading standards officers to ensure they are working.

In the wake of the collapse of Land Travel, which resulted in thousands of tourists being stranded throughout Europe and thousands more losing their holidays, renewed pressure will be applied to the government.

John Dunscombe, chief executive of Abta, said last night: "What happened last week could happen again in the future. Without powers to investigate the financial security and quarterly returns there is no guarantee that firms will have the necessary financial security to bring everyone home who is caught abroad in the event of a failure."

"We still believe that a licensing authority should be set up on the lines of that operated by the Civil Aviation Authority and we have been trying to persuade the government to do this for at least 18 months. They have consistently refused."

The EC wants all package tourists to be protected from January 1 next year and each member government is obliged to produce legislation. Britain has opted for a voluntary bond that would be used to bring stranded tourists home. When the proposed new laws were being discussed, Abta and other trade bodies suggested the creation of a surface transport organiser's licence like the existing one for air transport. This was rejected by the government partly because, according to critics, it was building on legislation first introduced by a Labour government.

Instead the government proposed the creation of financial bonds, amounting to up to 30 per cent of turnover. Such a bond would be compulsorily levied and local trading standards officers would ensure it had been taken out. It is now feared, however, that any such bond could be inadequate and that the goodwill of drivers and ferry companies might be needed to get stranded tourists back home.

Although the Land Travel collapse was seen as unique and had been widely predicted in the trade, others cannot be ruled out. Howard Klein, chairman of Owners Abroad, Britain's second biggest tour operator, said last night: "The Civil Aviation Administration licenses around 650 tour operators and yet the top 40 provide 83 per cent of all holidays on offer. Further polarisation is inevitable and a shake-out of the industry does seem to be likely later this year."

Independent schools hold down fees to keep pupils

By JOHN O'LEARY, EDUCATION CORRESPONDENT

INDEPENDENT schools are trying to ride out the recession with their lowest fee increases for almost a decade. Staffing and investment are being cut to keep this autumn's average rise to about 7 per cent.

After six successive increases of more than 10 per cent, many schools see fee restraint as the only way to avoid a haemorrhage of pupils. The policy is a gamble for the schools, working within narrow margins and with growing numbers of parents defaulting on fees.

Many schools had been expected to go out of business this summer. In fact, fewer have done so than last year. The latest was Ravenswood preparatory school at Stood-

leigh, Devon, with more than 100 pupils and fees of £6,000 a year for the older boarders. Robert Horton, the headmaster, wrote to parents last month, telling them that the school would not reopen in September.

Other schools are pinning their hopes on a relatively low fee increase to maintain pupil numbers. Dick Davison, spokesman for the Independent Schools Information Service, said: "Development plans are being cut, but some schools are economising on staffing, but this is a narrow line to tread. Favourable class sizes are one of the schools' main selling points."

Pressure for restraint has come from the government as well as from parents. The schools were warned before the election that the Assisted Places Scheme would be cut if ministers considered this year's rise excessive.

Taunton School has put fees up by only 3 per cent next term. Malvern College is charging 7 per cent more, and Eton College has limited its rise to 7.6 per cent. The new levels will take average termly boarding fees in the independent sector past £3,000 for the first time.

Plans to be announced tomorrow in the government's education white paper for a new generation of specialist schools have been challenged in advance by the leaders of two teachers' unions.

The white paper is expected to outline plans for local authority and grant-maintained secondary schools to create centres of excellence in technology, the arts, business studies and languages. The scheme was rejected by the National Union of Teachers and by the Assistant Masters and Mistresses Association yesterday as an echo of the City Technology College programme, which has produced only 15 new schools because firms have been reluctant to meet their share of the costs.

University results
L&T section, pages 8-10

THIS WEEK

Today: Building employers' summer report says there is no improvement in the industry and output is falling.

Tomorrow: White Paper outlining government education plans. Appeal court judges give reasons for decision to quash fraud convictions of city advisers. CBI industrial trends survey for July. Annual review of government-funded research and development. Government launches drive to prevent poisoning of rare bird species.

Wednesday: Judgment in case of "UDR 4" jailed for the killing of Roman Catholic Adrian Carroll in 1983. Council of Mortgage Lenders issues figures on arrears and repossession. US human rights group Helsinki Watch report criticises security forces' treatment of children.

Thursday: Midland Bank half-yearly report expected to show recovery in profits.

Friday: Bank of England governor makes speech to Japanese businessmen on London as a financial centre.

Sunday: Review of case of boy, 10, placed in custody of mother and her woman lover, who has previous heroin convictions.



Seeking a blessing: Father Donal Bambury holds a service in the parade ring

Sunday card outshines Derby

By RICHARD EVANS, RACING CORRESPONDENT

THE first Sunday race meeting to be staged in Britain was rewarded yesterday with a crowd bigger than on Derby Day. About 23,000 people passed through the turnstiles at Doncaster, 3,000 more than attended the Derby last month.

The historic meeting, which will be backed by a second Sunday card at Cheltenham in November, was aimed at persuading the government to reform the Betting, Gambling and Lotteries Act of 1963, which prohibits any cash bet being struck on a Sunday. Britain is alone among the leading racing nations in effectively outlawing Sunday racing because of the betting ban.

Spectators started arriving at Town Moor before the gates opened at 10am for what was unofficially a long-

range lobby of Parliament. With sideshows ranging from bouncing castles and Sheiland pony racing to a display of Scud missiles and tanks, the crowd was markedly different from normal race days. Puddles replaced bookmakers' pitches and families with children far outnumbered tribby-hatted, binocular-clutching form buffs.

Father Donal Bambury, a Doncaster regular for 40 years, conducted a religious service in the parade ring at noon, and paid a special compliment to the jockey Lester Piggott. "We come here today to launch an historical occasion. Sport is something that gives dedication to young people," he said. "The jockeys riding here today are renowned for their skill and one especially for his stamina. We pray that God will bless this occasion."

However, it was Walter Swinburn who won the first two races, on Savoyard and Mull House, although the results were secondary to the

racing industry's cause. Christopher Haines, chief executive of the Jockey Club, said the occasion was "a triumph by any criteria. The message to Westminster is clear: the people have expressed their will, their desire and demand for Sunday racing. When the government addresses Sunday trading, they must tackle the specific problems racing faces at the same time."

Gambling was restricted yesterday to credit bets telephoned to bookmakers. William Hill reported that its credit turnover was equivalent to a busy Saturday. Punters even managed to have the last laugh. In January, Ladbrooke, the fiercest opponent of Sunday racing, offered 4-1 against a Sunday meeting taking place this year. This morning the company faces paying out a five-figure sum to winning clients, including a significant number of Jockey Club members.

Leading article, page 11

Ministers ready for fight over war crimes

By SHEILA GUNN
POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

MINISTERS are ready to use the Parliament Acts again to bypass the House of Lords if peers continue to block legal changes to aid the prosecution of suspected Nazi war criminals living in Scotland.

Lord Rodger of Earlsferry, the Lord Advocate, and the Scottish legal authorities face pressure to bring criminal proceedings against Anton Gecas, a former Lithuanian living in Edinburgh, for alleged atrocities against Soviet citizens in the second world war. But they believe the chances of a prosecution succeeding in Scotland could be hampered by the recent Lords vote which would prevent elderly witnesses in Lithuania and Belorussia from giving evidence against Mr Gecas via a live television link.

The government used the Parliament Acts against the Lords last year to bring in the War Crimes Act. The peers repeatedly objected to "diluting" the law to bring suspects to court for atrocities and said a fair trial was impossible.

Last month, they voted 121 to 80 for a Tory backbench amendment moved by Lord Campbell of Alloway stating that witnesses living abroad should not be allowed to give evidence via a television link in war crimes trials mounted in Scotland. Lord Wilberforce, the English law lord, said that an accused had a basic constitutional right to be confronted with his or her accusers. The peers voted for a similar amendment to a Scottish Bill in 1990.

The latest amendment, backed by many Conservatives in defiance of a two-line whip, was to the Prisoners and Criminal Proceedings (Scotland) Bill, which makes reforms to the Scottish criminal law and parole system.

On the first day in the Commons after the summer recess, Lord James Douglas Hamilton is expected to ask MPs to reverse the Lords' defeat and to say that, as the law stands, war crimes trials could use live television links in England and Wales but not in Scotland. The peers are then likely to be warned by Lord Wakeham, leader of the Lords, that the Bill could be dropped this session and the Parliament Acts used to bypass the Lords in the next session, in 1993.

In a written judgment last week in Edinburgh's court of session, Lord Milligan said that Mr Gecas was a war criminal. Mr Gecas lost his libel action against Scottish Television.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Law centre begins funding test case

One of the leading law centres in England and Wales has launched a test legal action against its own funding local authority in a dispute over the future survival of the centre. The legal action between Brent, one of the founding law centres in England and Wales, and Brent council has arisen amid plans by the council to abolish the law centre and instead set up three separate advice agencies.

The writ seeking leave to apply for judicial review comes days before a crucial meeting next Monday at which the London council will decide whether to keep the law centre or replace it with advice agencies based in citizens' advice bureaux. The council has already made the unprecedented stipulation that the law centre may not conduct any litigation and may only prepare cases for litigation against the council if it first informs the council. The centre says it has not received its quarterly grant, which staff say is intended to force them to give up property rights to their present and a previous building. The law centre has widespread support among the legal profession including the Law Society and Lord Williams QC, chairman of the Bar.

Police raid disowned

The Animal Liberation Front yesterday disowned a raid on a police headquarters, after claims that stolen intelligence files had been passed to the IRA. Robin Webb, of the group, had said the raid on the Edinburgh headquarters of Lothian and Borders police appeared to be the work of animal activists. After reports that police intelligence files on suspected terrorists had been passed to the IRA and UVF, he said: "The ALF would have no interest in any organisation not related to animal rights, or information not related to animal abuse." Police refused to comment on the claim.

Prison racism claimed

Black prison officers are urged today to object more assertively to racist behaviour within the prison system as part of efforts to improve race relations in jails. The prison service is also urged to make racially prejudiced or discriminatory activity a disciplinary offence and to introduce monitoring of employment practices. In a Prison Reform Trust report entitled *Black Workers in the Prison Service*, the report, which points out that 15 per cent of prisoners are from the ethnic minorities compared with only 3.5 per cent of the population as a whole, says that the percentage of black prison staff is only a fraction of the 15 per cent. It adds that many new entrants to the prison service found race relations training too long and irrelevant.

Boy aids murder hunt

Reading lessons given by Rachel Nickell to her son Alexander may help police track her killer, Scotland Yard said yesterday. The detective leading the investigation into the murder of Miss Nickell believes that Alexander, who witnessed the assault on Wimbledon Common 12 days ago, could provide the clue that helps trap the killer. Psychologists and psychiatrists aided by a female police officer from a child protection unit have begun the sensitive task of gleaning information from the boy, who turns three next month. Det Supt John Besser said Alexander's reading lessons were making the task much easier. "He is talking and it is very encouraging. His vocabulary is quite good. For a time he was withdrawn, but he has been getting better."

Jailed Briton freed

A British man sentenced to six years in a Gambian prison has been freed on bail pending an appeal against his conviction for stealing diamonds worth £250,000 from a witch doctor. Phil McLean, 40, of Weymouth, Dorset, was jailed by a court in Banjul, The Gambia, after denying that he took two diamonds to Britain to be valued and replaced them with topaz stones worth £300. Mr McLean, a former commercial fisherman who planned to open a hotel in The Gambia, was arrested when he returned there from Britain. His friend Lyn Cummins, 32, of Southampton, said: "I'm relieved he's out but it's only the start of the battle. He's lost three stone already and he is in a bit of a state."

VDUs 'pose no threat'

Fears that pregnant women working with visual display units (VDUs) are at increased risk of miscarriage have been dispelled by research sponsored mainly by the Health and Safety Executive. The research, published in the *British Journal of Industrial Medicine* and believed to be the first in Britain, supports earlier studies in America. The research involved 450 pregnant women who worked regularly with VDUs. Dr Colin Mackay of the executive said: "It shows that pregnant women who work, even habitually, at VDUs are not at increased risk of miscarriage." Dr Eve Roman, who led the study, said: "We found it made no difference whether a woman worked on a VDU as part of her general day, whether she used it occasionally or whether her only contact with a VDU was that it happened to be in the same room."

Child abuse enquiry

Police are investigating allegations of sexual abuse against as many as 20 children aged ten to 15 in and around a Bedfordshire village. Detectives are questioning the children and their parents about the alleged offences. A police spokesman said: "At this stage we don't know how many children are involved. A large number have made allegations." Teams of officers are holding interviews. A man has been arrested and is in custody.

COMPUTER FOILS FRAUDSTER

A six month suspended sentence was handed down today to Steve.....

"I dreamed up this way of making some easy money. I bought my mate's crashed car for the spares. I stored it in my garage and insured it with four companies. After a couple of months I sent in claims to each company for accidental damage to the car. I had the wreck to show their engineers and I waited for the money to roll in. It didn't. All insurance companies send details of stolen and seriously damaged vehicles to a central computer where it is cross-checked. They already had details of the write-off and now they had my four claims for the same vehicle. The police had all the evidence they needed to prosecute. So much for the fool-proof crime."

CHEATING ON INSURANCE IS A CRIME

WE'LL MAKE FRAUDSTERS PAY NOT YOU

Insurance companies' CRIME-CHECK campaign to keep premiums down.

The 9½-minute wonder takes crossword prize

By JOE JOSEPH

IN LESS time than it would take most of us to read all the clues and realise that we have forgotten most of Henry IV and can't make an anagram of "pigeon race" that isn't improbable or vulgar, Guy Haslam completed four tricky crosswords yesterday to win *The Times* InterCity Crossword Championship.

This victory, which might strike some as a form of insider dealing since Mr Haslam is editor of *The Puzzler* magazine, makes him the youngest ever winner. He is just 29. He completed the four puzzles in an average time of 9½ minutes each, comfortably ahead of his 21 rivals.

Alastair Sutherland, 56, a GP from Strathclyde, took one minute longer per puzzle and nudged into second place. Third was Anne Bradford, the compiler of Longman's *Crossword Solver's Dictionary*, with an average of 12½ minutes per crossword grid.

Mr Haslam started filling in crosswords when he was 12 years old and takes about eight or nine minutes to do

The Times puzzle. "Some people say it takes them as long to do as boiling their breakfast egg. Mine would be very hard boiled."

He was particularly thrilled at his prize, which includes one year's first-class rail travel in Britain for two people. "InterCity won't know what his them. I'm a firm supporter of Aston Villa. I saw every League game last season. From now on I'll be travelling to matches from London first class."

The championship drew a large crowd to the ballroom of the London Hilton. The audience was allowed to do the crosswords along with the contestants. Sometimes they finished the puzzles faster.

The competitive flavour was strong. As solvers filled their grids, they rushed out of the ballroom like excited O-level examinees to compare answers with each other and with John Grant, *The Times* crossword editor, who umpired the match.

"Did you put sarcenet or carcanet?" asked one competitor of another, with that



Clued in: Guy Haslam, 29, is the youngest winner

queasy bonhomie that hangs outside an examination hall. He was trying to sound devil-may-care but was dying inside when he heard "carcanet" in response and John Grant then confirm: "Yes, it was carcanet."

Peter Stothard, on his first public engagement since the announcement last week that he is to be the next editor of *The Times*, smiled warmly as he congratulated the winners but acknowledged that while he was thrilled that the crossword kept so many *Times* readers happy, as a journalist

he would probably be slightly more thrilled if some of them did not regard it as by far the most important part of the paper.

He said the popularity of *The Times* crossword was always chastening for its journalists but confirmed that its future was safe in his hands.

John Grant, who openly confesses that he is far better at setting crosswords than solving them — sometimes he can't solve puzzles he himself has compiled — said: "I'm pleased to see that the championship was won by the youngest competitor ever."

Quite, but not so young that InterCity got away with stumping up for only a half-fare annual ticket.

Fourth place went to Tom Owen, 58, director of the Welsh Arts Council, from Cardiff. Fifth was Michael McDonald-Cooper, 50, from Inchturk, Tayside. Sixth was Terence Girdlestone, 63, from Bridgwater, Somerset. Seventh was William Pilkington, 44, the deputy officer for Cleveland, Epsom, Shropshire, Gloucestershire.

Blueprint for Majorism?

A new book identifies the public-sector revolution to come, says Peter Riddell

If you are an ambitious Tory backbencher or minister (which of them isn't?) the book you should take, on holiday, is *Reinventing Government*. It is the nearest we have to a guide to the major style of government. The subtitle of the book (by two Americans, David Osborne and Ted Gaebler, and published in the US by Addison-Wesley) is "how the entrepreneurial spirit is transforming the public sector". It has swept Washington, described as a blueprint both by Bill Clinton, the Democrats' presidential nominee, and by White House advisers. More to the point, the book has been noticed in Whitehall, and read by William Waldegrave and Robert Jackson at the Office of Public Service, responsible for the citizen's charter.

The theme of breaking down bureaucratic structures and introducing greater competition goes back more than 20 years. It is a classic illustration of how shifts in policy develop not as a result of a

RIDDELL ON MONDAY

whether it should be done in-house and how, and linking with measures of accountability such as the various charters. This means ensuring that executive agencies can compete on equal terms with the private sector, not just in devoted management but also in more flexible pay systems.

This matches the approach of Osborne and Gaebler. They highlight the shift to what they call entrepreneurial government in America, defining common threads such as promoting competition between service providers; empowering citizens by pushing control out into the community; redefining clients as customers and offering them choices; prevention rather than reaction; decentralising authority; preferring market mechanisms; and catalysing other sectors.

'Central government could change more in the next few years than it has since its big expansion after the war'

understands the range and diversity of changes in America produced by its more plural political system. There are lessons for Britain in the details of various projects ranging from introduction of choice in schools in East Harlem, resulting in much improved performance, to improved performance in defence bases. Equally significant is how support for realising government crosses-party lines.

In Britain, the Opposition has, at least nationally, so far been sceptical. It is true, that the adoption of private-sector methods and a more entrepreneurial approach have implications for the traditional public service ethos, impartiality and ministerial accountability. These questions tend to be brushed aside by the enthusiasts and need to be debated. Marjorie Mowlam, Mr Waldegrave's new shadow, has also said she wants to see the citizen's charter approach applied as much in the private as in the public sector.

It will be a measure of Labour's openness to new thinking how far its spokesmen are willing to break away from its traditional producer viewpoint and to accept that government needs to be more responsive to the public. Perhaps Ms Mowlam and her new shadow colleagues should also take *Reinventing Government* away with them on their holidays. They might learn more from that book than from reading some of the party's endless introspective analyses.

They make convincing apocryphal tales of the new creed, even if there is too much jargon for British tastes.

Mr Waldegrave has argued that Britain was there long before America: many of the initiatives cited by Osborne and Gaebler have been implemented only in local government across the Atlantic but have already been applied in Whitehall. But this claim

understates the range and diversity of changes in America produced by its more plural political system. There are lessons for Britain in the details of various projects ranging from introduction of choice in schools in East Harlem, resulting in much improved performance, to improved performance in defence bases. Equally significant is how support for realising government crosses-party lines.

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A lunatic fringe is making HIV research increasingly difficult, writes Nigel Hawkes

Helping Aids along

what it called its "callous disregard" for people with Aids.

Wellcome was not alone in facing the rage of the activists. Abbott Laboratories, which recently pulled out of a clinical trial of a drug called HIVIG that might prevent the transmission of the Aids virus from pregnant women to their children, pleading potential liability claims, had just as bad a time. Even the Terrence Higgins Trust, Britain's home-grown activists group, found itself the object of 1960s-style street theatre as Act Up! lived up to its name by staging a noisy protest about advice the trust had given on the likely spread of Aids between lesbians. Briefly, if you can bear it, the trust says that lesbian behaviour will not spread HIV, while Act Up! says it will, unless carried on in the approved fashion.

What the American activists want, as one of them declared in a session on Aids treatments, are better, safer, cheaper drugs, now. Don't we all? But to make demands like these, responded Pro-

fessor Anthony Pinching of St Bartholomew's Hospital, was rather like spoiling children demanding sweets on a whim. He also condemned the "cheap and unworthy" attacks on individuals made at the conference.

His admirable address was in sharp contrast with the woebegone response of American scientists, who are reluctant to stand up to the activists, and have even adopted the same politically-correct language. Thus homosexuals are now "men who have sex with men", prostitutes "female sex workers" and their pimps "non-paying partners".

The truth about Aids, in the West at least, is that it is a disease easily avoided by changes in behaviour. Many of the HIV-positive activists who were in Amsterdam are infected because they ignored advice. They deserve sympathy and the best of care, but we need not listen open-mouthed to the advice they give others about the right way to behave.

The greatest danger posed by

the sound and fury is that it will replace the open-minded search for the truth about Aids and HIV with the easy certainties of activist politics. Already the various self-help groups offer advice about which drugs are best. Such advice may seem harmless enough, but it makes proper clinical trials of new drugs increasingly difficult, because HIV-positive people are being constantly urged by their peers to try something different, or to mix-and-match from drugs and fringe medicines on the market.

Direct comparisons between AZT and new drugs, such as Bristol-Myers Squibb's promising Stavudine, are becoming difficult because patients in the US will not continue taking the drug for long enough to discover if it is effective. Bombarded with advice from all sides and told that drug companies are profiteers, they make their own decisions about their therapy. Compliance suffers, and the trials become less effective in sorting gold from dross.

The demand for absolute safety

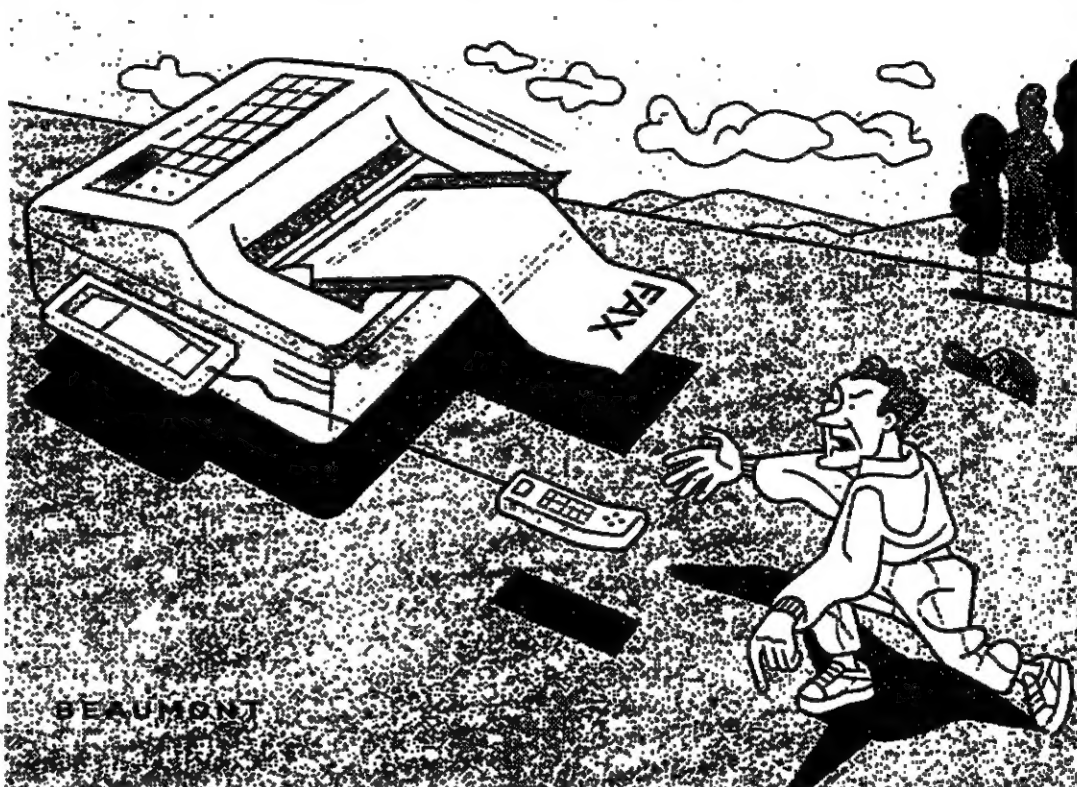
puts another giant hurdle in the drug companies' way. Abbott may have had other reasons for pulling out of the HIVIG trial, as some scientists believe, but the issue of liability is a serious one. Anybody injured by taking the drug would undoubtedly be urged by the activists to sue the company for every penny it has. These are, of course, the very same activists who are calling for accelerated access to new drugs.

The frustration of Aids sufferers is understandable. Ten years after the disease emerged, we know a great deal more about it but are little better equipped to deal with it. HIV is a virus of infinite resource, adept at disguise and subtle in its operations. The only consolation is that it is difficult to catch.

But when frustration turns to anger, as it did in Amsterdam, the whole fragile enterprise of research is threatened. The hope of the Aids conferences was to forge a new alliance between patients and therapists, from which both could benefit. Last week's experience suggests that this experiment has failed, and if the Aids conferences are to have any future, they will need to be reconstructed along more traditional lines.

Like talking to a machine

Bernard Levin falls foul of an inhuman force in his home



vandalised we are helpless. Worse: in the United States some sections of the telephone service (presumably it will be the whole of it in due course) are worked entirely by recorded instructions; if you want guidance over and above those, you will find that no human being is available.

Which brings me to what may be the sole truly user-friendly modern machine (the computer certainly isn't). I have installed a fax, an Amstrad, to which I have given the name Charlie, and I pat Charlie on the head every time I pass him. Charlie works perfectly; he has a delightfully sunny temperament — he whistles while he works, for a start — but alas, there is what I believe is called the "downside" to consider.

I bought Charlie because he was not only a fax, but a telephone answering machine as well, and I

must now ask Mr Alan Sugar, the hugely successful boss of Amstrad, what brand of that ancillary he uses, for surely it can't be his own. Indeed, Charlie's excellence only emphasises the lamentable inadequacy of his Siamese twin, the Amstrad answering machine.

To start with, the time allotted for the outgoing message, or OGM for short, is eleven seconds. Please stop what you are doing and say clearly: "This is one, two, three — six, seven, eight, nine. I am sorry that no one can answer your call at the moment, but if you will leave a message after you hear the beep, your call will be returned as soon as possible. Alternatively, you could send me a fax, on three, four, five — six, seven, eight, nine. Thank you."

That took 18 seconds, and I was speaking clearly but not slowly; even if I gabble the words so that

they are unintelligible it cannot be done inside 14 seconds. I went through the booklet of instructions to discover how I might change the length of the OGM: I could not believe that the 11 seconds' ration was immovable. But it is.

You haven't heard the half of it. Next came the microphone into which the OGM is recorded. This, I thought, was a joke. Would that it were. I had to lie on the floor and shout — shout — into a tiny pinhole sited under the edge of the machine, while gabbling unintelligibly to cram my OGM into 11 seconds. But however loud your voice in the recording, a caller is likely to hear only a feeble rendition: more than one of my friends rang me to say (they didn't know of the irony). "Your telephone message is worn out, you should record it."

Oh, we haven't finished yet.

There was another inadequacy so absurd that, again, I could not believe it, and searched the instructions, convinced that I had misunderstood them. Not so: no caller, wanting to leave a message, can speak for more than one minute; when the minute is used, the caller is immediately cut off. (Again, I sought for the means of changing that ludicrous and inhospitable dictat. I sought in vain; there is no way of permitting a caller to speak for more than 60 seconds.)

But now for the crowning glory. I programmed the miserable answering machine to cut in with the OGM after four double-rings; it obeys. But if I am in a room other than the one in which the machine sits, and I pick up one of the other handsets, wanting to take the call instead of leaving it to the answering machine, it cuts in anyway, and my caller and I are trying (unsuccessfully) to hear each other over the OGM.

This time I was baffled entirely; it was so grotesque that it must have been a mistake on my part or something damaged in the machine. I rang the supplier (Dixon's, a reputable store), and explained. What was I doing wrong, and what should I do instead? After a time, the answer came: you are doing nothing wrong, but this inevitably happens, and there is no way to stop it.

Caveat emptor. It was my own fault that I failed to ask enough vital questions (though you must admit that nobody could have imagined that last item), and I am not asking for my money back. I have bought an excellent answering machine, a BT make, and I have abandoned the fax answering machine entirely. And Charlie behaves impeccably.

But my question stands. I promise Mr Sugar the most rigorous confidence if he will tell me what brand of fax-answerphone he uses. Panasonic? Toshiba? Canon? BT? Ah, I've got it! He doesn't use the telephone at all, but does everything by fax. I must tell Charlie to look out for an apology.



...and moreover

MATTHEW PARRIS

Sex is one thing. Here D.H. Lawrence threw off inhibition, but I am cautious. Breakfast is quite another. Here Lawrence was gentle but am quite bohemian. Breakfast, I shall imply, is more important.

In Lawrence's autobiographical novel *Kangaroo* he and his wife, Frieda, are in a shabby bungalow near Sydney in 1922. An Australian couple are staying, and the young man makes the mistake of taking a pre-breakfast walk on the beach in an open-necked shirt. Lawrence, already in "dark flannel jacket and dark tie", walks with him. On return, the Australian is begged by his wife to don coat, collar and tie. Lawrence comments that Frieda "really disapproved" of casual walking at breakfast. That is all he says about breakfast, thought there is a good deal more about sex.

For breakfast on Friday in Derbyshire, I was wearing only a pair of old boxer shorts with the elastic gone. It was sunny and I was alone and looking out across a valley Lawrence knew well. The fridge was empty, and it was about 10am. "Not worth bothering," I thought. "Let's call it lunch." There was half a packet of flour in the cupboard, and my gooseberry and black currant bushes were laden with ripe fruit. "I'll make a gooseberry and blackcurrant crumble," I thought, an ambitious idea and one which, on starting the search for ingredients, struck me as not being worth the bother: after all, it was only me.

Why not just make a stew of the fruit and add the cream off the top of the milk? All I needed to do was bring in the berries. Still in my boxer shorts and carrying a saucepan, but having put on a pair of Wellington boots — the nearest available footwear — to cross the nettles, I walked out to the two bushes. Sitting on a nettle-free patch, I began to pick the fruit. It was very good and I abandoned the idea of stewing it, better fresh at the table. Every third gooseberry I ate on the spot. The blackcurrants, too, I frequently tested for ripeness. They were delicious.

"Well really," I thought, "nobody's coming today. What is the point of carrying these berries inside, laying the table, getting dressed for breakfast and causing unnecessary laundry and washing-up? I'll eat the fruit here on the grass in my underpants. No need either," I thought, "to collect a painful before eating. Why not pull the berries off the bushes and put them straight into my mouth?"

I did so, at first inspecting each berry for bits of stalk or leaf, and removing these. But after eating a couple of stalks by mistake, and finding them harmless, I abandoned the shovelling of the berries in, bits and all. With the blackcurrants I found you could eat a whole cluster, including the skeleton of green stalks on which it hung, afterwards spitting out what you could of the stalks, and saving much trouble thereby. I was now on hands and

knees, making forays deeper and deeper into the bushes. Once, using one hand to support myself and the other to hold a nettle aside, I started biting the berries straight off the branch. Frankly, I was grazing. In the adjacent field some cows were doing the same, their munching interrupted by the occasional scuffle as one lady cow tried to mount another. Lawrence would have made a great deal of this: two chapters at least. I confined myself to remarking that the incidence of lesbianism among today's cows is alarming. I blamed the growth hormones.

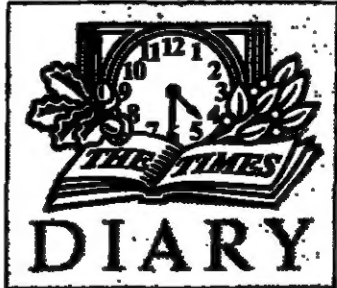
Near where I grazed I spotted the neat ball of bones and fluff an owl drops after it has gested all it can of its mouse-prey. I looked up from my bush to see a weasel walking past my house, the biggest weasel I ever saw, almost dachshund-sized, carrying a fledgling bird in its mouth. The weasel glanced at me, a big vegetarian in boxer shorts, and walked on, no doubt amused. I glanced at the cows, even bigger vegetarians without boxer shorts. I swatted from my ankle one of those tiny red spiders that nip. I returned to my berries, the cows to their grass, the weasel to its bird. All around, munching filled the air. All dressed up for their breakfast, Mr and Mrs Lawrence can say what they like about sex. All undressed for mine, I concluded, with the late spider, mouse and fledgling, and with the owl, weasel, cows, gooseberries and Woody Allen, that life is mostly one big restaurant.

A swell party it is

JOHN SMITH proved on Saturday night that champagne socialism lives on. The new Labour leader and Elizabeth, his wife, celebrated their silver wedding anniversary by laying on bubbly, oysters and caviare at a party for 150 friends. Guests at the Smiths' house in Morningside, Edinburgh, included the entire Scottish contingent in the shadow cabinet. Gordon Brown, Robin Cook, Donald Dewar and Tom Clarke, though not Smith's predecessor Neil Kinnock. The party having been launched, a bus turned up to take the guests on to further jollity at the fashionable 369 Gallery, where the couple buy most of their paintings — Elizabeth Smith has a particular interest in Russian art.

The occasion was strictly informal, with photographers banned and Smith declining to make a speech "because he would have lots of opportunities to do that in the future". It was also in the nature of a double celebration, since the couple's daughter Sarah was having her 21st birthday. If her political affiliations were in any doubt, they could be ascertained on request. Sarah, who works at the BBC for Janet Street-Porter, sported a fetching red rose transfer tattoo on her thigh.

Elizabeth Smith told friends she relished her role by her husband's side and would spend more time in London, where they have a flat at the Barbican. But she intends to continue her work as director of the St Andrew's Foundation, which promotes training links between Britain and the former Soviet states. Jack Cunningham, the shadow foreign secretary, who was at the party, will doubtless approve. St Andrew's receives Foreign Office funding.



Where Lord Carrington failed, Simon Bates may succeed. The Radio 1 disc jockey, whose summer roadshow normally entertains teenagers in resorts such as Skegness, is flying to Sarajevo tomorrow. What effect the fun and games of the Bates roadshow will have on the warring factions is anyone's guess.

Women who won't

AS THE BBC comes under pressure from within to choose a woman to deliver the annual Reith lecture, two prime contenders for the honour have ruled themselves out. Speculation has centred on A.S. Byatt, the novelist, who is hard at work in France on her latest work. Byatt says she is in the wrong psychological state for the task. "Even if I was available, I would have a mixed view. I am sick of being asked to do things just because I am a woman. There are numerous women in Britain more than capable of delivering the lectures. All the major chairs in English literature at Cambridge University are held by women."

Anne Winder, BBC Radio's head of features, arts and education, is leading the campaign for a woman to deliver the lecture. She says it is "shocking" that only one woman has delivered the lecture in 44 years. Dame Margery Perham,

the historian, in 1961. The name of Dorothy Hodgkin, winner of the 1964 Nobel prize for chemistry, has also been put forward. But Hodgkin, 82, says she would have liked to have been asked when she was younger. "I am not fit enough to handle it now. It is sensible to have more women. There are many other well qualified younger women who could and should be asked."

As a local government dinner trawled through the finer points of municipal finance, Lady Young, who was listening to a speech by her husband, the housing minister, caused some alarm by grabbing a knife and digging at her left wrist. "The colour drained from my neighbours' faces as they contemplated the despair to which they had driven me," she said afterwards with relish. In fact she was adjusting the strap on her wristwatch.

Rabbi Burns?

OUR new man in Israel, Andrew Burns, was well prepared when he flew out earlier this month. Lunching at the Board of Deputies in London before leaving for Tel Aviv, he let slip that he would like to attend a Jewish service first.

The kosher haggis has six legs, apparently.



The ambassador, his wife Sarah and their two sons, Duncan and Thomas, joined the Shabbat congregation at the St John's Wood synagogue. None other than Dr Jonathan Sacks, the Chief Rabbi, was there to greet them. The synagogue had clearly done some homework. The elders discovered that the new ambassador is a direct descendant of Robert Burns. A translation of the poet's version of the 70th psalm was read to a packed congregation, and Burns assured his hosts he would not miss the traditional Burns festivities in Israel. Scottish expatriates in Tel Aviv, it appears, celebrate the occasion with kosher haggis.

Treated like royalty

AUTHOR Theo Aronson has seemingly achieved the impossible: a series of lengthy interviews with Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother. Despite the furor surrounding disclosures in Andrew Morton's volume on the Princess of Wales, Aronson has been given unique access.

His latest book, *Royal Family at War*, to be published next year, will contain interviews not only with the Queen Mother but with Princess Margaret. Recent coverage of the Windsors has not, insists Aronson, made the family more reticent. "I have not noticed any cynicism among them at all," he says. Will he be asking, then, about the royal marriage? Probably not.

In a crackdown on Japan's extensive underworld, detectives have started a new service for gangsters tired of the life of crime. A 24-hour gangster hotline has been set up in Kanagawa to give advice on how to go straight. In the first week it received eight calls. There are an estimated 90,000 gangsters in Kanagawa.

Saddam's Arab enemies lose their appetite for conflict



Assad: says war against Iraq achieved objective

OF THE many differences between the latest Iraqi confrontation and that which led to war last year, the most significant is the tangible lack of enthusiasm in the Arab world for renewed American-led military action against President Saddam Hussein.

The embarrassed official silence in many Arab capitals, and the vocal opposition on the streets — even from those who supported an Arab role in the Gulf war — is in stark contrast to the alacrity with which Egypt, Saudi Arabia and Syria steamrollered an anti-Iraq majority through the Arab League in August 1990.

"What are you in the West doing to us Arabs?" asked a

Egypt and Syria are silent on US efforts to re-enlist military support against Iraq. Christopher Walker writes from Cairo

travel agent in the smart Cairo suburb of Zamalek yesterday, almost in tears. "Already bookings have started to be cancelled, just as we were recovering from the fright the last war gave our clients."

The agent is one of many Egyptians who applauded the drive to push Saddam out of Kuwait, but who now has no appetite for war against a leader she regards ambiguously as both an unstable adventurer and a fellow Arab.

"The repercussions throughout the area will be great if the planes attack again," she said. "There must be a way other than more war."

Even the daily *Egyptian Gazette*, a staunch supporter of Egypt's role in mobilising the 1990 anti-Saddam coalition, was sceptical yesterday. "One cannot help noticing the swift, if not hasty, moves by the West on the first sign of defiance on the part of Baghdad at the very same time

when the West is still dithering four months after the eruption of fighting in Bosnia, to act wholeheartedly to deter the Serb aggressors," it said.

Official silence surrounded efforts last week by James Baker, the US Secretary of State, to re-enlist Egyptian and Syrian support for military action, but diplomatic sources said the response had been lukewarm. In March, during an earlier round of Saddam's brinkmanship, President Assad of Syria came out against military action, claiming that the aim of the war had been to force Iraqi troops out of Kuwait, which had been achieved.

Jordan, which has only just



recovered its diplomatic status in Western eyes after taking a pro-Iraqi stand, was the first to speak out against the threat of renewed raids. "Our position has not changed since the beginning of the Gulf crisis," Mahmoud Sharrif, the infor-

mation minister, said. "We have not heard before of a war being launched where innocent children, women and men get killed for the sake of only searching a ministry."

Sabre-rattling by the West revived Arab arguments over why similar pressure was not put on Israel to implement United Nations resolutions such as 242 and 838 which it is accused of breaching. This was a repeated rallying cry of Saddam and it commands sympathy among the Arab masses. The tendency of Iraqi sympathisers and Islamic extremists to portray the UN as an American-led bully was increased by the April 15 sanctions against Libya over

the Lockerbie affair, widely seen as unfair even by moderate Arabs. Intellectuals believe America is determined to topple trouble-making governments, starting with Iraq and Libya and moving on to Sudan and Syria.

Kuwait was loudest among the 21 members of the Arab League in its support for renewed bombing of Baghdad. But sending a lack of stomach for a new fight, it is sending a delegation to drum up international support.

Saudi Arabia, the launching pad for Operation Desert Storm, used its voice to press for further diplomacy, but said it would give military assistance if necessary.

Iraq defiance undermines Bush election campaign

FROM JAMIE DETTMER IN WASHINGTON

BAGHDAD'S defiance has been a serious embarrassment to an American president who had hoped to use the liberation of Kuwait as the ticket for a second term to the White House.

For the gung-ho in middle America it may appear simple. Just bomb Iraq, unleash those rockets and Tomahawk missiles that will bring President Saddam Hussein to heel.

But the question Bush administration officials are grappling with now is, what happens if the Iraqi dictator emerges from the rubble and is still defiant? In other words, what would constitute victory in another military confrontation with Iraq?

Should the White House be content with just forcing the Iraqis into opening the doors of the agriculture ministry in Baghdad to United Nations inspectors? How will it look if, after bombing raids, Saddam continues to be difficult with the UN and maintains his attacks on Shia Muslim rebels in the south?

The risks are high politically for President Bush. Middle America may not like Saddam, but will it punish the president in the November election if body-bags containing American airmen start arriving back home?

The margin of error for Mr Bush is not wide. Two opinion polls published yesterday continued to show that Bill Clinton, the Democratic presidential candidate, has a commanding two-to-one lead over Mr Bush.

The infighting that broke out among Republicans last week over the future of Dan Quayle, the vice-president, did little to project the impression of an administration in control. On Friday, White House aides let it be known that Mr Bush assured the vice-president at a private meeting that he would not be dropped as running mate.

But the knives are still out for Mr Quayle and Republican senators are urging his removal from the Republican ticket. The administration is agreed on one thing in the current standoff with Iraq. Some form of action has to be taken. The defiance has to be

met with firmness or the UN will be critically undermined and the president will look weak.

Beyond that, a debate is still raging in Washington about war aims, about the scope of military action and about the breadth of international support that is necessary before the Tomahawks can streak across the Gulf. General Colin Powell, the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, urged the president at a meeting on Saturday at Camp David, Maryland, to be clear about the objectives of any military action, according to Pentagon sources.

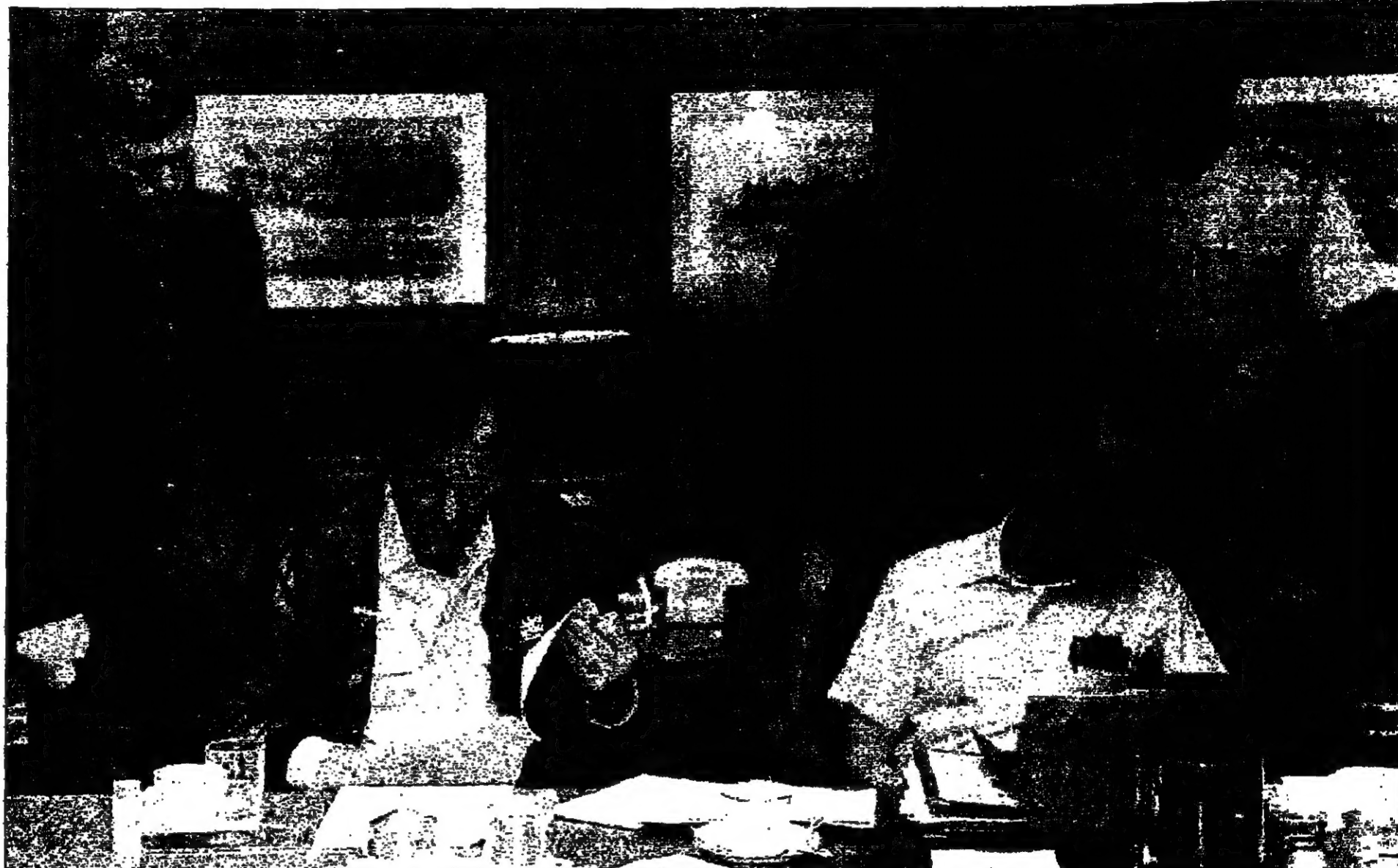
As a military planner, General Powell has always insisted on clear aims and of being able to marshal forces to handle any contingency. According to Pentagon sources, there are plenty of worrying military unknowns.

Iraq has re-built its air defence system. How effective is it now? The Iraqi air force has been flying training and attack missions in south Iraq over the past few days and its pilots may be in reasonably good combat shape. The Pentagon is also keen to have more precise figures on how many Scud missiles Iraq still has. Would Saddam try again to garner Arab support by launching Scud attacks against Israel?

Most of the participants at the Camp David meeting on Saturday argued that the aims of any action would have to be broader than forcing Iraq into allowing inspectors into the agriculture ministry. At the very least it should be designed to force the Iraqi dictator to agree to stop all physical intimidation of UN inspectors and other efforts by Baghdad to frustrate UN missions.

But if the administration does decide to present a list of demands to Iraq and opts for a broad range of military options, it could face problems in gaining international support and risks Democrat opposition. Mr Clinton will endorse action only if it has UN support.

Baghdad offer, page 1
Leading article, page 11



President's men: George Bush meets his advisers to discuss action against Iraq. Dan Quayle, the vice-president, is on his right. Standing are Richard Cheney, defence secretary, left, and Colin Powell, chairman of the joint chiefs of staff. Seated are Brent Scowcroft, national security adviser, left, and Robert Gates, the CIA director

Jerusalem would retaliate if attacked

FROM RICHARD BEESTON IN JERUSALEM

PRESIDENT Saddam Hussein has as many as 200 ballistic missiles and up to ten mobile launchers, which could be used again to deadly effect against civilian targets in Israel and Saudi Arabia if hostilities resume in the Gulf, according to Israeli defence experts.

Although tension between Baghdad and the United Nations seemed to subside when Iraq agreed yesterday to allow non-coalition inspectors to review its weapons programme, there was concern in Israel that it could again be subjected to Iraqi missile strikes if Britain, France and America resume aerial bombardment of Iraqi installations.

However, Israeli military sources and defence experts said yesterday that the circumstances that enabled Baghdad to fire 39 Scuds at Israel 18 months ago have changed considerably and that this

time Israel would not hesitate to retaliate on a large scale. "We believe Iraq has still got about ten mobile launchers and between 100 to 200 al-Husseini missiles, the Scuds modified for extended range," said Danny Lesheim, an expert on non-conventional arms at the Jaffee Centre for Strategic Studies. "The question is will he decide to retaliate if attacked by the Americans and British. He will not want to remain passive. He might try to hit either Israel or Saudi Arabia or both."

During the Gulf war Baghdad's missile strikes on Israel were seen as an attempt by Iraq to draw the Jewish state into the conflict and thereby undermine the allied ground forces, which included soldiers from several Arab armies. Israel did not respond because the then right-wing Israeli coalition government of Yitzhak Shamir was under

strong international pressure to stay out of the conflict.

"There is no coalition to undermine this time so logically Saddam would have no reason to attack Israel," said one senior military source. "Having said that, he does not always operate according to logic."

Since the war, Israel has gone to some lengths to prepare its population more effectively against the threat of missile attacks and the use of chemical weapons. It has established a home front command for civil defence and is planning to distribute improved gas masks and chemical protection equipment throughout the country from October.

However, there is an overwhelming public consensus in Israel that, if the country is again subjected to missile attacks, the government should not hesitate to order

reprisal raids. Dr Ariatzia Baram, an expert on Iraq at Haifa University's department of Middle East history, said that with these sentiments in mind Iraq has recently been careful to avoid attacking Israel in its public statements.

"They know that the likelihood of retaliation from Israel is 100 per cent," he said. "Also we know a lot more about their military capabilities since the Gulf war. If we decide to act we will be more effective. We would not limit ourselves to hitting the missiles. It would be deeper and more painful. I think Saddam understands this position very clearly."

● Gaza Strip: Israeli soldiers killed a four-year-old Palestinian boy when they opened fire on a car in which he was travelling in the occupied Gaza Strip at the weekend. An army spokeswoman said the soldiers had thought Palestinians were in the car.

Israel and Syria greet early peace talks plan

FROM RICHARD BEESTON IN JERUSALEM

ISRAEL and Syria yesterday reacted favourably to the proposal by James Baker, the American Secretary of State, that the Middle East peace talks should resume in Washington on August 10, a month earlier than expected.

In Damascus, Faruq al-Shara, the Syrian foreign minister, said: "We welcome the resumption of bilateral peace talks as soon as possible. We will respond positively when we receive the invitation." Lebanon and the joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation did not respond officially, although they are not expected to have any objections.

In Jerusalem, Moshe Shaleh, the police minister, said: "We certainly intend to answer the invitation and stick to the schedule." However, officials said that Yitzhak Rabin,

the prime minister, would have preferred to hold the talks in Rome in early September, as originally planned.

In particular, the Israelis are likely to insist that Mr Rabin should have an opportunity to meet President Bush in Kennebunkport to discuss details of the negotiations and Israel's request for \$10 billion (\$5.2 billion) in loan guarantees before Israeli delegates resume negotiations.

Israel has made it clear it wants to give new impetus to the stalled talks by discussing issues of substance, in particular an autonomy plan for the 1.8 million Palestinians in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip. Washington is thought to wish to see some progress in the nine-month discussions before the presidential elections in November.

Reagan may face conspiracy charge over Iran-Contra deal

FROM JAMIE DETTMER IN WASHINGTON

SPECIAL prosecutors investigating the Iran-Contra affair may start legal moves in the next ten days that could lead to the indictment of Ronald Reagan for conspiracy. He is, at least, likely to be named in a report to Congress as one of the conspirators in the illegal arms-for-hostages deals with Tehran.

The evidence is believed to be contained in hundreds of pages of notes written by Caspar Weinberger, Mr Reagan's former defence secretary, which detail high-level administration discussions about shipments of Hawk anti-aircraft missiles to Iran via Israel. Last month, Mr Weinberger became the most senior Reagan administration official to be charged in connection with the Iran-Contra affair.

Lawrence Walsh, the chief Iran-Contra prosecutor, is weighing up the chances of being able to secure a conviction against the popular former president, according to sources close to the enquiry.

It is almost certain that at least one other top Reagan



Shultz: prosecutors considering charges

administration official will face charges. Last month, the prosecutors privately told the press that they were considering charging George Shultz, the former Secretary of State, Edwin Meese, the former attorney-general, and Donald Regan, the former White House chief of staff, with conspiracy and perjury.

Since Mr Weinberger's indictment, which provoked a storm of protest from Republicans, Mr Walsh has questioned several aides to the

three former officials. Mr Shultz has told his family that he fears he will be indicted.

The Weinberger notes record the debates about American shipments to Tehran in 1985 and 1986 of 508 anti-tank missiles and in November 1985 of Hawk anti-aircraft missiles. Shortly after the anti-tank missiles were received in Iran, Benjamin Weir, one of the five American hostages held by pro-Iranian groups in Lebanon, was released.

In the notes, unearthed by prosecutors in the Congress library last November, Mr Weinberger mentions several times that he warned Mr Reagan and Donald McFarlane, then White House national security adviser, of the possible illegal nature of the shipments.

Any moves against Mr Reagan are likely to provoke fiercer protests than when charges were announced against Mr Weinberger. He received widespread sympathy since he was the only Reagan administration official who opposed the secret deals with Iran and disapproved of using the proceeds to help supply the Nicaraguan Contra rebels.

Bogotá steels itself for new war with drug lord

Escobar escape poses dilemma for Gaviria

The powerful head of the Medellín drug cartel is probably back in his own mini-state, where he is protected by a wall of silence built on fear and bribery, and can again strike fear into the government and people of Colombia, Ben Macintyre writes from Bogotá

BOGOTÁ is a city waiting for war. In Colombia's capital, heavily patrolled by soldiers and military police, there is only one topic of conversation: the escape of Pablo Escobar, his possible whereabouts and his next move.

The only certain fact about the dramatic escape last Wednesday of the country's most notorious drug trafficker and nine of his henchmen from their luxury prison near Medellín, is that it has plunged the country's government back into an agony of fear and self-doubt. "This proves what everyone suspected," a senior Bogotá businessman said. "The drug traffickers are the real power in Colombia. They do exactly what they want."

After several days of frantic back-passing, it appears that Escobar did not so much escape as saunter out of Enigado prison, having bribed his guards with a mere \$1.4 million (£740,000) of the estimated \$5 billion he has amassed through drug trafficking. Orders from the

capital to storm the prison compound after the drug leaders had taken hostages, were repeatedly ignored or delayed; by the time commando units eventually attacked, the inmates had disappeared, not through a tunnel as at first reported, but on army lorries, with army help and probably dressed as soldiers.

In a telephone interview on Saturday, a man claiming to be Roberto Escobar, one of the fugitives and Pablo Escobar's brother, said the prisoners had decided to escape because they feared that the army, bribed by the rival Cali drug cartel, was planning to kill them.

In Bogotá, after an uneasy 16-month truce in which the Medellín cartel carried on business as usual, Colom-

bia's politicians have again been reminded of their vulnerability and impotence in the face of the influence and wealth of the drug cartel. Ministers travel in convoys of bulletproof cars surrounded by armed bodyguards. Outside the president's palace, knots of soldiers wait tensely for an attack many believe is imminent.

"How many of them [troops] are already in Pablo's pocket," the same businessman wonders. "What can you expect? A soldier earns \$3,000 a year. Escobar can pay them more than they would earn in a lifetime. It's nothing to him."

Since Escobar's escape, President Gaviria has become the target of intense criticism over his policy of leniency towards the drug



lords. A newspaper poll in Bogotá showed that more than 60 per cent of the city's population considers the government's policy on drug traffickers to be completely ineffective.

The government knows well, and Escobar knows better, that the chances of finding him are minimal,

since he is now almost certainly back in his home district of Antioquia. Through the judicious distribution of some of his profits he has made the region into a feudal mini-state. Nobody will turn him in.

That Escobar considers himself sufficiently powerful to demand the treatment usually accorded to heads of state was demonstrated when word came apparently from his lawyers, that he was prepared to do a deal with the government. He would surrender if he was installed in his own custom-designed jail with guards of his own choosing.

President Gaviria faces an almost impossible situation. If he refuses to negotiate with the fugitives, then the Medellín cartel, may well return to the terrorist campaign which has already claimed hundreds of Colombian lives. If he does a deal with Escobar, then his own political future, and his international reputation, will be at stake.

Car makers throw cash into battle for K-registration sales

BY KEVIN EASON, MOTORING CORRESPONDENT

CAR makers could lose hundreds of pounds on every car they sell in August as they throw all their resources into forging a revival from recession in the biggest sales month of the year.

Secret industry figures show that some manufacturers are investing as much as £450 per car on advertising and finance deals to ensure that they secure sales in what is now being seen as the most crucial month for the industry in three years.

Sales in the first half of this year are down more than four per cent on 1991, which saw the worst slump since the second world war.

August, which is the signal that the industry is about to rise from the bottom of the recession if British buyers maintain their obsession with owning a car which sports the new year registration letter.

Ministers will be watching the August sales figures for signs that buyers are regaining confidence by taking money out of savings accounts and starting to get back into the high street to

spend, stimulating sales and boosting Britain's beleaguered manufacturing industry.

For two months, dealers have reported buyers delaying their purchases until August, but order books are not full enough to convince manufacturers that they can reach the 400,000 total they need to protect against better times.

However, car makers are being forced to raise the stakes with massive advertising budgets, discounts, cheap finance deals and "specials" to keep cars leaving the forecourts. Advertising by the industry for August alone is calculated at £50 million.

Unpublished figures obtained by *The Times* show that the top ten car makers are all spending between £380 and £450 per car on advertising and marketing.

Ford is leading the charge with big discounts, offers of cheap finance and extra discounts to cover insurance costs as well as special deals for its 40,000 workers, 30,000 company pensioners and their families which are worth up to £3,000 off the price of a mid-range Sierra model.

Glass's Guide, the motor industry's leading price monitor, warns today that sales achieved without profit are pointless. It says: "It is little use if this month's car sales show a marked increase if this is only to be achieved by the record level of advertising bringing customers in, then sales being carried out at almost giveaway prices."

Dealers will be swamped over the next few days trying to cope with 25 per cent of their annual business in the space of four weeks. It is a unique operation not repeated in any other market in the world.

Mr McAllister wants the August system scrapped because it forces extra costs on manufacturers, who have to "move metal" in large amounts in a short period.

Mr Sewell, for example, is starting the toughest week in his working life today, trying to sell twice as many cars in one day as he normally does in a month.

The 150 staff at Reg Vardy (Felling) in the North East have been working 12-hour days to ensure that 150 cars are ready for delivery in time for August 1. The garage normally sells 60 new cars a month.

On Friday Mr Sewell, the new car sales manager, and his salesmen will deliver cars all night to ensure they are on the drives of customers on time. It means a car leaving the showroom every 15 minutes or "the whole system disintegrates", he said.

The system started in 1963 when it was decided a year-end registration letter would help police identify stolen cars. August was chosen as the change month to help

live up sales during the summer, but buyers started to wait for the new letter.

Mr Marshall said: "It is not a perfect system but if sales live up to our hopes, no one will be complaining at the end of August."

there is a great deal of pent-up demand in the market place. But we need to see if this month to feel that we are getting out of this recession."

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Zoo rescue plans fail to meet losses

BY NIGEL HAWKES
SCIENCE EDITOR

LONDON Zoo faces a crucial meeting on Wednesday with no solution in sight for its financial problems and a rescue plan to meet the expected loss of at least £1 million a year, Sir Barry Cross, the Zoological Society's secretary, has said.

The zoo has been insolvent for at least 20 years. Recently we have looked at at least a dozen plans, involving reductions in costs, staff, or species. None has so far produced a viable option that would keep us open for more than another six to 18 months."

On Wednesday, the fellows of the society will vote on a motion proposed by a reform group calling for the resignation of all those responsible for the running of the society and the zoo. If passed, the resolution will plunge the zoo into an even deeper crisis. Sir Barry believes it is unconstitutional and could not be implemented without a ballot of all fellows and consultation with the Charity Commission.

The zoo, he says, needs a £20 million endowment to provide the income needed to meet the annual losses. Of the £10 million given by the government in 1988 as



Chin up: Sir Barry Cross with the zoo's eight-week-old Arabian Oryx calves, a species saved from extinction

a final attempt to put the zoo on an even keel, £4.8 million was spent in meeting the deficits at Regent's Park, another £3.8 million to cover losses at Whipsnade, and £2.2 million on capital investment. The fellows voting on Wednesday provide only 1 per cent of its income through their subscrip-

tions. Visitors pay £8.1 million a year, covering only 87 per cent of costs.

"No other national zoo in a capital city comes close to our performance," Sir Barry says. "Most are subsidised by anything between 20 and 80 per cent of costs."

The zoo also faces £15 million in backlog mainte-

nance, including the aquarium. About £7 million is needed to repair the Mappin Terrace, £6 million for other buildings, and up to £2 million for offices and laboratories.

Plans for a £20 million artificial rainforest, proposed by a group headed by the entrepreneur David Laing, seem likely to be

dropped. The group may go ahead with plans for a new aquarium and other high-tech novelties.

A gift of £1 million from the Emir of Kuwait has relieved immediate pressure but Sir Barry says that it should not be used simply to postpone closure, wasting money that could be used to refurbish the zoo.

Diabetics 'misled' by dietary claims

DIABETICS are being cynically misled by food companies into spending £15 million a year on special foods that are unnecessary and have no nutritional advantages, a report published yesterday claims.

The criticism from the Food Commission, an independent consumer group, was supported by the British Diabetic Association, which said that it did not recommend specialised foods.

Boots, a leading maker of diabetic foods, said that the commission's report was misleading and inaccurate.

The commission's Food Magazine analysed foods including jam, a cereal bar, biscuits, sponge cake, orange squash and chocolate. All scored badly on grounds of health and cost. "We found no 'diabetic' product that could offer either better nutrition or a lower price than others on the supermarket shelf," it said. Special foods could cost up to four times as much as non-diabetic counterparts, they perpetuated a stigma that diabetics need different foods, and they undermined health professionals' advice that the foods are unnecessary.

The association said that diabetics were no longer encouraged to think of their diet as being different, but as a pattern of healthy eating suitable for the rest of the family.

"The continued existence of diabetic foods not only undermines that philosophy but also creates the impression that such foods are in some way different."

Boots said that its diabetic products met all legal requirements. "These products enable sufferers from diabetes to enjoy occasional treats which would otherwise be unavailable to them. Obviously they do not replace the need for diabetics to follow a healthy, sensible diet of normal foods."

It said that diabetic foods cost more because the ingredients were dearer and production runs were short.

Food additive ban delayed

BY MICHAEL HORNSBY, AGRICULTURE CORRESPONDENT

TOXIC food additives are still in use, three years after the government announced that it would ban them.

The agriculture ministry said in February 1989 that it intended to prohibit the use of mineral hydrocarbons, such as paraffin oil and vaseline, as additives or in food processing "as soon as possible", on the advice of the health department's committee on toxicology. The ministry admitted at the weekend that it had postponed any action after receiving data from the petrochemical industry.

In 1989 the committee recommended unequivocally that mineral oils should be reclassified as substances of "definite or probable toxicity", even at low doses, and should not be permitted in food. The amounts of the oils consumed in Britain were "in excess of even any tentative acceptable daily intake", it said.

Mineral oils are used, among other things, to stop dried fruit from sticking together, to replace the natural wax coating lost in washing citrus fruit, to glaze confectionery and to lubricate machinery used in processing

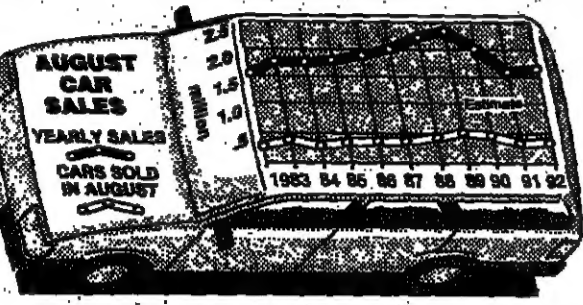
bread, jellies and sausages. The baking industry is estimated to use 44,000 litres of white oil a day to grease baking tins and cutting blades. Residues of the oils remain in the bread. The ministry's ban exempted only cheese rind and chewing gum.

The ministry emphasised that there was no evidence that the substances had produced adverse effects in humans. The toxicity committee's recommendation was based on experiments on animals that indicated potential carcinogenicity.

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Private ownership trend is dented

BY MICHAEL DYNES, TRANSPORT CORRESPONDENT

BRITAIN'S fleet of private cars contracted last year, reflecting a temporary setback in the trend towards increased car ownership, according to a report published today.

The number of cars using the roads fell by some 5,000 to 19.7 million, a dramatic reversal in the previous rate of growth. Transport department traffic forecasts suggest, however, that levels of car ownership will continue to rise in the long-term, reaching up to 33.9 million by 2020.

Britain now has 403 vehicles per 1,000 population, compared with 754 in the United States, 500 in France, 477 in Italy, and 466 in Japan. Britain has 1,191 miles of motorway, less than half the network in Germany, France and Italy, the annual report by the British Road Federation said. All European countries continue to be dwarfed by the US, which has 52,000 miles of motorway.

The report, *Basic Road Statistics 1992*, showed that

94 per cent of all passenger journeys were made by road, 98 per cent of inland freight expenditure went on road haulage, and 15 times more miles were travelled by road than rail. The continued dominance of road transport suggests that the government's attempts to shift freight from road to rail, even if successful, will have only a marginal impact. Road deaths and injuries cost Britain an estimated £7 billion a year, bringing the cost of the average family to more than £740,000, the report said.

The number of people killed and seriously injured fell slightly in 1990, to 5,217 and 60,441 respectively.

Emphasising the importance of the government's £20 billion road building programme, Richard Diment, the director of the pro-roads lobby, said: "There is still much to be done to improve our roads if we are to have a network capable of safely and efficiently sustaining the increasing traffic levels forecast for the next 15 to 20 years."

near the Essex town of Manningtree.

Mr Gales says that the water is being pumped from a small inflow reservoir which the farmer has been allowed to fill with river water during the winter. But to be sure he has not breached conditions of his abstraction licence and that he is metering the amount he is using, a back-up ground team of NRA officers will make a call.

The Cessna climbs again and on a bend of the Stour in the heart of John Constable's once green and pleasant landscape near the Suffolk village of Nayland, Mr Gales spots a tractor with a pump attached and a pipe dis-

appearing into the shrinking river.

No water is being pumped through the spray irrigation reel as we circle but the suspicion remains that the farmer could have already sprayed his potato crop, or may be planning to. Mr Gales takes a photograph before sending a ground unit to talk to him.

A cheerful former Metropolitan police officer, Mr Gales, 39, who is responsible for policing Essex, Suffolk and Norfolk, says: "I have every sympathy for the farmers needing water and not being able to get it to keep their crops alive. But we have to protect resources and the environment, and balance all

the needs of water users. Generally farmers co-operate, but not all the time. The plane is vital to help us spot what is going on which cannot be seen from the ground."

The water guardians are mounting their latest surveillance flight along the Stour where a total abstraction ban affecting 30 viable farms was imposed on June 29.

Since 1989, when it was set up, the NRA has successfully launched 39 prosecutions for illegal abstraction in the Anglian region, an offence under the Water Resources Act. Farmers, who use 80 per cent of all water supplied in the area during the three months of high summer (against 10 per cent annual-ly), have been fined a total of £7,500 and paid costs of £15,000. But for every farmer caught red-handed, many are believed to have been deterred by the aircraft.

The most severe drought of the century is affecting the Anglian region, the biggest and driest in the country. Cereals, soft fruit, sugar beet and potatoes are affected.

David King, NRA environmental manager of Anglia's eastern area, said: "We are in the fourth year of a drought and in that time we have missed the equivalent of about ten months of rainfall. We understand farmers depend on spray irrigation to bring in the crops and that is a legitimate use of water. But we have no obligation of an economic or social kind. We are the guardians of the water environment."

Spy in the sky chases water bandits

BY MICHAEL HORNSBY

IT MIGHT not be as stealthy as an American U2, but as a spy in the sky for the National Rivers Authority (NRA), the single-engine Cessna 206 helps the "water police" spot the illicit plume of a farmer's spray irrigator.

From 1,000ft above the parched landscape of East Anglia, Jeremy Gales, an NRA senior enforcement officer, trains his binoculars on the tell-tale sheen of water bringing new life to a field of potatoes. He asks Jo Perry, the commercial pilot, to circle the field and she banks to port, bringing us 800ft above the suspiciously green field



On alert: Jeremy Gales, NRA enforcement officer, ready for take-off

Fish Oils help maintain a healthy heart

BY PHILIP KERRY

Leading dietary experts now agree that a regular intake of oily fish can help to keep us in good health.

For example eating a diet that is rich in this kind of fish is now thought to play a vital role in maintaining a healthy heart.

This is because oily fish contains special omega-3 fatty acids, known as EPA and DHA. These help to keep blood lipid levels normal which is essential for maintaining a healthy heart.

The problem is that oily fish is not just the richest source of these unique Omega-3 fatty acids, it's virtually the only source.

To compound the problem, the most popular fish with British households - cod, haddock, and plaice - are all poor providers of these protective oils. What we should be eating is more mackerel, herring, and tuna, or salmon, pilchards and spiny dogfish.

For example, the Eskimos and Japanese eat lots of oily fish and it is thought that this is one of the main reasons why their history of heart maintenance is much better than ours.

Fortunately, there is a convenient alternative that provides just as much



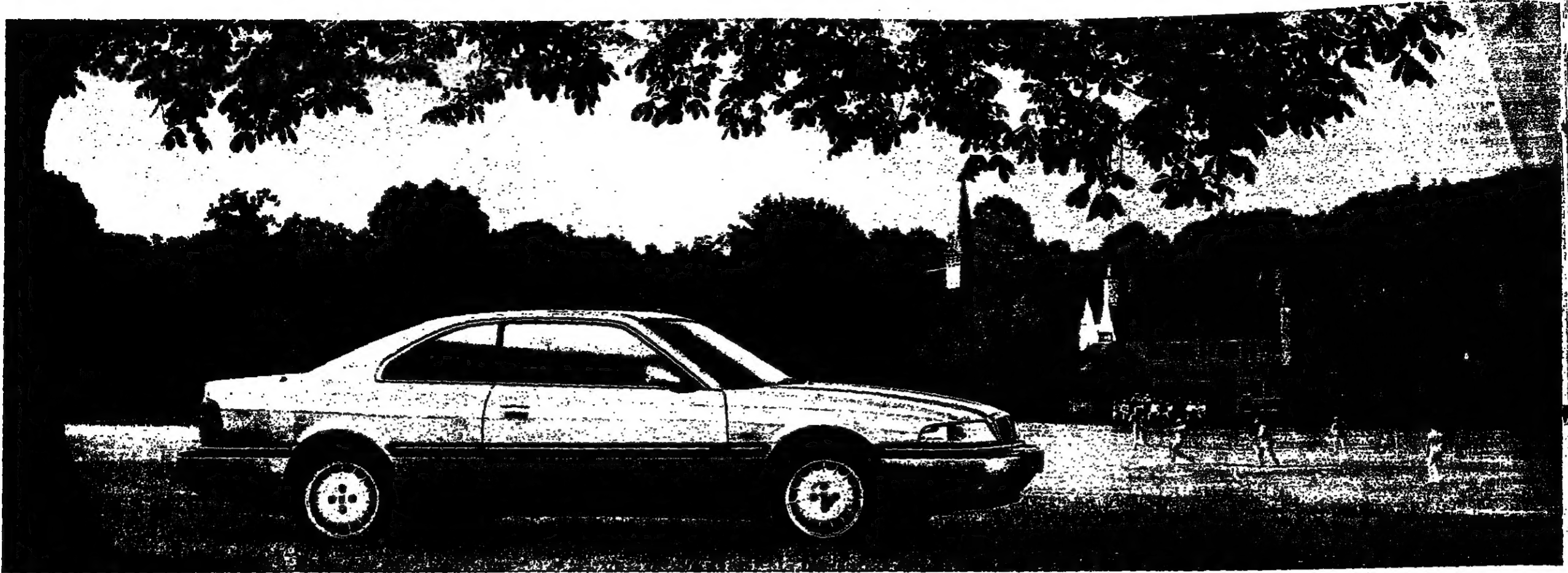
It now seems certain that eating oily fish or taking a fish oil supplement can help maintain a healthy heart. Photograph: Steve Hannon

capsule contains a unique blend of selected natural fish oils that are rich in these essential fatty acids. Two capsules taken daily as part of a sensible health regime, that includes exercising as well as eating less saturated fats, can help to maintain

your healthy heart. To find out more about Pulse Fish Oil capsules look out for the packs in Boots, chemists and supermarkets, or write for a free booklet to: Seven Seas Pulse booklet, Northern Mailing, Dept. TT 277 Hull HU5 3RW.

THE NEW ROVER 800 COUPÉ.

IT'S EVERYTHING WE KNOW. IT'S EVERYTHING WE ARE.



The difficulty of describing the Rover 800 Coupé is that its totality far outweighs the sum of its parts.

Yes, the 800 Coupé does embody everything that Rover has learned over the last eighty-eight years.

Yes, it is so well-equipped that there is only one extra cost option. (A driver's side air bag.)

And yes, each 800 Coupé will be built only to customer order.

But none of this knowledge will prepare you for the 800 Coupé's unique blend of traditional coach-builder skills and state-of-the-art automotive technology.

Hand-polished burr walnut veneers co-exist with a silky-smooth, 24-valve, all-aluminium, 2675cc, V6 engine that delivers 225 NM of torque.



All interior hides are hand-selected and hand-matched to avoid the smallest imperfection.

The most luxurious pleated leather interior in Rover's history co-exists within an aerodynamically-designed exterior that generates a drag coefficient of just 0.29.

The automatic temperature control, with integral air conditioning, has been tested at +45°C in Arizona and at -30°C in Scandinavia.

As you would expect in a car of this quality, cruise control, ABS, an ultrasonic anti-theft alarm system, and a CD player with six-disc auto changer are all standard.

As are heated front seats, speed-sensitive power steering, and a "lazy" locking system that not only locks doors and boot but also closes windows and sunroof.

But a simple list of the 800 Coupé's features cannot do the car justice.

It gives you no idea as to its fit, its finish, its overall quality.

The Rover 800 Coupé needs to be seen. It needs to be experienced. Not only for itself, but for what it says about Rover and our commitment to making superb, uniquely detailed cars.

The 800 Coupé is our flagship. It represents everything that we know. It represents everything that we are. Because, above all, it's a Rover.



ROVER 800 COUPÉ

UN rules out mass airlift of children from Bosnia

FROM ADAM LEBOR IN SARAJEVO
AND IAN MURRAY IN BONN

UNITED Nations officials in Sarajevo said that no mass airlift of sick and orphaned children from Sarajevo will be carried out. Freeland attempts by European charities and pressure groups to fly out children could seriously obstruct the relief flight operation mounted by the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, the officials say.

"There are no plans to evacuate the children, although we are well aware how much some of them are suffering," Peter Kessler, the high commissioner's spokesman said in Sarajevo. In Bonn German politicians from across the political spectrum stepped up their pressure on other European nations to accept some of the refugees from Bosnia-Herzegovina. The refusal of other countries to do more to ease the suffering caused by the civil war was described as callous.

Klaus Kinkel, the foreign

minister, also called on the UN to think again about its refusal to allow refugees to be flown out of Sarajevo aboard the aircraft which fly in with aid. There is a growing public outcry in Germany that these aircraft are leaving empty while children are dying in Sarajevo for want of medical care. "Germany is ready right now to fly wounded people out," Herr Kinkel said.

In any attempt to fly sick children out of Sarajevo, a serious difficulty would lie in getting the sick children to the airport. The road from the centre of Sarajevo is known as "Snipers' Alley" and sees frequent attempts to shoot at both UN personnel and journalists travelling along it.

"The airport trip is far too dangerous and the road is too busy with food coming in to the city," Mr Kessler said. "Flying people out is extremely hazardous with all the artillery on the hillside. French planes have been shot at." An Austrian plane was recently turned back in mid-air after attempting to land at Sarajevo airport without permission.

Thousands of children have been evacuated overland and a few are still being taken out in convoys on the road to Split. But so far only one baby has been flown out. "Our concern is to bring in staff to work with the people on the ground," said Mr Kessler. "There are 400,000 people here and if there is no resolution to the war they could all be on the road this winter."

Further details emerged yesterday of the stranded aid



convoy that failed to reach Gorazde in the north. Two vehicles hit landmines and the convoy of aid and reconnaissance workers, including Sir Donald Acheson, the British government's chief medical officer, was forced to spend the night by the road.

Although the first vehicle in the convoy, driven by the Serb escort, was untouched, Mik Magnusson, spokesman for the UN peacekeeping force, said the incident was not an ambush. "It's difficult to confirm there was an attempt to drive into an ambush, although the way the incident occurred was typical of an ambush."

About 40 German volunteers early yesterday went to Freilassing, on the Austrian border, where six mercy trains from Bosnia stopped briefly on their way to their destinations around Germany. The volunteers handed out food and a medical team stood by to offer help if needed. One of those on the platform was Hans Pallaske, a Red Cross doctor who had also gone to meet the trains arriving three years ago with refugees from East Germany. "It was a completely different mood then," he said. "There was no war in East Germany and they were jubilant at reaching the West. Many of the present refugees have lost loved ones in a terrible conflict. They have no future and have to think about the past."

Many young men had been allowed aboard the trains, however, apparently because Croatia was no longer forcing them to go back to Bosnia.

Frail Pope blesses crowd from hospital window

FROM REUTERS
IN ROME



Sign of improvement: the Pope, appearing for the first time since his operation, waves to well-wishers from his hospital suite in Rome.

A SMILING but visibly pale and thinner Pope appeared briefly in public yesterday for the first time since he underwent surgery to remove his gall bladder and a benign intestinal tumour.

Wearing his customary white papal cassock, he appeared for about a minute at the window of his 10th-floor suite at Rome's Gemelli hospital, where he has been for two weeks. The 72-year-old pontiff smiled and waved at well-wishers in the courtyard below. He blessed them before returning inside.

The Pope, who spent much of his hospital stay receiving only intravenous nourishment, is expected to leave today or tomorrow. Doctors say they believe he has been cured and do not plan further surgery or other special treatment.

Shortly before his appearance at the window Vatican radio broadcast his recorded "Angelus" prayer, in which he prayed for the people in Bosnia-Herzegovina and for victims of Mafia attacks, which he called "savage acts of violence". The Mafia killed Judge Paolo Borsellino and five bodyguards with a car bomb in Palermo a week ago.

The Sarajevo symphony plays on during coffee

Tracer bullets light the way home, but people still try to live a normal life. Adam LeBor writes in Sarajevo

IT WAS the trip to Amra Fuad's house — a frightening combination of walking, sprinting and hiding in doorways — that brought home the terrible reality of the war in Sarajevo.

We walked out of the Bosnian army headquarters in the centre of town where her father is based. It was a Saturday afternoon but the streets were eerily deserted. Here the wreckage of war is everywhere: shops with their fronts blown out, twisted remains of cars litter the road and everywhere building facades are pitted with shell and bullet holes. And ebbing and flowing in the background are the sounds of an orchestra of rifles, mortars and artillery.

For half a mile or so we walked down the city's main street named after Marshal Tito. Amra and her 18-year-old sister Elma ambled along quite casually but my stomach was clenched with tension. After just a few days here you develop a sixth sense for danger and we were exposed, with hardly anyone else around.

At every intersection, favour-

it targets for snipers, we stopped, checked and ran across. Then we came to a

small precinct, empty apart from smashed cars and twisted lamp-posts. "Here we must run," they said as we stopped in a doorway. "Go across the square and over to that corner."

From there, hearts pounding, we trekked up a steep hill into the warren of the old city. We tramped across gardens, up dusty alleys until finally we were home. As we went further into the relative safety of old Sarajevo, where children played in the streets, the tension began to drain away. But it never goes.

Black-haired and fine-boned, Amra, 24, was a law student and Communist party member before the war. She looks like a model and carries a pistol in her handbag. "I believed in communism: I went to Belgrade for volunteer labour," she said. "I loved Tito for 20 years. It was a good time under him. There was no war and we believed in some-

thing. Maybe it was stupid but at least we were together."

In the midst of war, Sarajevo's residents try and live as normal a life as possible. It is only recently that people have dared to leave the dank cellars in which they have been sheltering for the last three months.

The tension is etched deep on the face of Munira, Amra's mother, as she serves coffee, chocolate and biscuits. "I try and do my usual work, cleaning, washing and cooking," she said. "Sometimes I drink coffee with my neighbours but I worry all the time."

Amra's father Fuad, 46, used to make belts and handbags but that was a long time ago. "Before the war I never imagined that I would be a commander," he said. "But if we all stay at home then who will be in the front line?" He has been wounded three times, once outside their house, by grenade fragments.

When the war started Fuad wanted to send his daughters to stay with relatives in Switzerland, but they refused. "If the war lasted one or two months I would leave," said Amra. "But it could go on for years. What would I do then? I have good friends here. I sit with my neighbours, we listen to music and play cards. You become really close when you spend all day and night together."

The family gets food from several sources. Sarajevo's bakeries, brewery and ice-cream factory are all still working so these are readily available. The difficulties begin when planning a more varied diet. They have received some food aid: tins of goulash, sardines, oil and sugar. Eggs, meat and vegetables are available at the Croatian military headquarters but the journey across town is hazardous and the food must be paid for in marks.

At night Sarajevo is deserted apart from a few soldiers and policemen. The city is blacked out, its only illumination the red tracer bullets that arc across the sky and the flash of explosions. A curfew is in force from 10pm to 6am. Still Amra meets friends nearby. The armed guard on her street corner knows her and lets her walk the few yards to her noisome house.

"In the beginning of the war I felt awful, but now I'm used to it. I arrange my day around the war, trying to find water, meeting my friends. After four months of this you cannot think about it all the time."

Jam phobia awaits unwary in Holland

FROM MARK FULLER
IN AMSTERDAM

HOLLAND, with some of Europe's worst traffic problems, has bred a new phobia called traffic jam angst. An increasing number of Dutch drivers are becoming immobilised by a fear of motorway tailbacks.

Driving Holland's congested roads is stressful enough at the best of times, but motorists come under extra pressure in motorway traffic jams, according to Jaap Nap, an extra-traffic policeman who runs a course to cure driving-related phobias. Holland's 5.5 million cars contributed to 7,312 miles of tailbacks last year, causing 400 days' delay.

Delivery van drivers or business executives heading for a meeting are particularly vulnerable. With a deadline to meet, the prospect of watching the minutes tick away in still standing traffic provokes a terrible panic. Some motorists suffer palpitations, hyperventilation, bouts of nausea or even blackouts. Others become "champions of the B road", driven by a compulsion to out-do their fellow motorists.

The phobia, however, can be transferred to other areas of a driver's life, ranging from a marriage or a career as the victim cannot control his or her aggression. About 60 per cent of the sufferers are women.

About 70 per cent of the latest batch of 130 motorists treated by Mr Nap's company, Top Level Drivers, did not dare drive on motorways. Others were frightened of travelling over bridges or through tunnels, or had been traumatised by having seen a road accident.

"One woman developed a phobia because she drove along a road which passed a cemetery where her father was buried. Another man drove a seven-mile detour every day on his way to work to avoid going through a tunnel," Mr Nap said.

The treatment is relatively simple. "We try to teach the sufferers what their phobia actually consists of, while at the same time restoring their self-confidence." Phobic motorists are returned to the road with special instructors and are back in control of themselves and their cars after up to eight sessions.

Rome airlifts elite troops into Sicily

FROM JOHN PHILLIPS IN ROME

MORE than 1,000 Italian paratroopers and other elite forces were deployed in Sicily yesterday to reinforce police on the island as the government revived Mussolini-era tactics against the Mafia.

More than 400 conscripts from the Friuli motorised regiment arrived at Palermo's Punta Raisi airport yesterday, the defence ministry said. On Saturday a contingent of 615 red beret paratroopers from the Folgore regiment that distinguished itself during peacekeeping operations in Lebanon and Kurdistan arrived in the Sicilian capital.

The government decided on Saturday to send a total of 7,000 troops to Sicily by Wednesday following the assassinations on May 23 and July 19 of Giovanni Falcone and Paolo Borsellino, the anti-Mafia judges.

Soldiers wearing steel helmets were deployed guarding prisons and courthouses in Palermo and other cities on the island yesterday. General Goffredo Canino, the army chief of staff, reassured anxious relatives of the soldiers that they would not have to take any unnecessary risks.

The soldiers have the status of special constables taking over routine duties to allow specialised police and carabinieri to concentrate on the hunt for underworld bosses on the run. The troops cannot initiate investigations and are not empowered to make formal arrests.

"The state attack has started," said Claudio Martelli, the justice minister. "This is not just muscle flexing. The armed forces will take part in searches in the hunt for wanted criminals, arms and explosives."

Investigators meanwhile said they suspected Borsellino was killed in connection with enquiries the judge was carrying out on links between Mafia activities in the Sicilian city of Agrigento and Mafia

explosives." Newspapers compared the operation with the strategy used by Mussolini, who sent troops to the island in 1924 under the command of Cesare Mori, the "Iron Prefect". Mori made Mafia a senator and pensioned him off in 1929, claiming the Mafia had been defeated. Most Italian historians believe the dictator gave up the fight when Mori's investigations disclosed the links between organised crime and the government.

Sicilians today are divided over the arrival of the soldiers. Aldo Rizzo, the former mayor of Palermo who resigned after Borsellino's assassination, said: "I don't like the idea of a militarised city. The Mafia is not an armed band or a military structure. Employing the army against a secret enemy of this kind is not helpful."

Alfredo Morvillo, Falcone's brother-in-law, who is also a judge and one of eight Palermo magistrates who resigned last week in protest over lack of protection said: "The choice of the army is laughable."

However, the arrival of the paratroopers was welcomed by Antonino Caponetto, the veteran anti-Mafia judge who organised a "pool" of magistrates including Falcone and Borsellino that successfully waged war against Cosa Nostra in the 1980s. "A month ago I said the army should be called in but everyone criticised me," Signor Caponetto said.

Investigators meanwhile said they suspected Borsellino was killed in connection with enquiries the judge was carrying out on links between Mafia activities in the Sicilian city of Agrigento and Mafia

NEWS IN BRIEF

LDP wins Japan election

Tokyo: Japan's ruling conservatives won a national election but their triumph was soured by the abstention of about 52 per cent of the electorate. The 37-year rule of the Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) was not at stake in the elections, held to renew half the seats in the 252-member upper house, plus one recently vacated.

With about half the ballots counted, Japanese television forecast that the pro-business LDP would end up with 68 and its centrist allies with 15 of the 127 seats being contested. The Socialists, the largest opposition group, were given only 23 seats. (Reuters)

Albanians vote

Tirana: Albanians struggled to the polls in a sluggish start to the first free municipal elections since the second world war. The Democratic party was expected to be victorious, but the euphoria which swept them to power has waned. (AP)

Plot alleged

Algiers: The commission investigating the murder of Algeria's president, Muhammad Boudiaf, has rejected the theory that it was committed by a lone Islamic extremist. A conspiracy is believed to have been behind the killing.

Breaking point

The Hague: A mentally unstable man, who smashed 150 windows at the interior and justice ministries causing more than £300,000 damage, has been arrested. (AP)

Bomb explodes

Zamboanga, Philippines: Twenty-one people were hurt when a bomb exploded in a market here. Police are investigating reports that it was the work of extortionists after meat traders refused to pay protection money. (Reuters)

Temple halted

Ayodhya: Hindu fundamentalists have halted temple building on the site of a 16th-century mosque for three months to allow the Indian government time to resolve a dispute between Muslim and Hindus. (Reuters)

Catalan pride and corporate power do battle at Olympics

FROM CHARLES BREMNER
IN BARCELONA

VISITORS to Barcelona are learning a useful lesson at the 25th Olympic Games: how to say "Drink Coca-Cola" in Catalan.

The Beave Coke signs are everywhere, recalling the two great duelling themes of these first Olympics of the new world order: corporate power and Catalan pride — some might say neurosis. The twin messages, generated by half a billion dollars worth of sponsorship and hundreds of years of local resentment of Madrid, hit from the moment you touch down to your first Benetton (Welcome) and drive through an avenue of fluttering yellow, heraldic banners, each

bearing, not some national colours, but a globally familiar trade name.

With the ideological war and the old blocs gone, the Games have turned into a celebration of economic might (mainly American) and tribal distinctions.

"Where the hell is Turkmenia?" an Australian cyclist asked a comrade from the former Soviet republic as they learned on a rafting at Barceloneta, near the Olympic village. "Near Kirghizia," came the reply. The pair were busy, along with dozens of other athletes, surveying the naked Spanish breasts on the crowded beach below.

Barcelona is giving a dazzling show, from the spruced-up city to the flawless opening ceremony.

The darker side is embodied by history's most advanced public security operation, visible in the shape of Uzi-toting police, armoured cars, helicopters and a surveillance airship.

The word is that there is no return from fully commercial Games even if it means the arrival of such excesses as "Dream Teams" of multi-millionaires whose combined income eclipses the export earnings of the smaller Olympic states. Nothing has been spared in the effort to extract maximum earnings for the city and the Olympic movement. Along the Ramblas, the tree-shaded promenade which plays host to Barcelona's night-life, the yellow and red striped banners of Catalonia give

way in fortuitous harmony to the yellow of an American sweet company's hospitality tent.

Cobi, the cuddly but disconcerting mascot with Picasso-esque features, can be found hawked almost every conceivable product. Most surprising of all are the advertisements by the Benetton clothing company. These display coloured condoms interlocked in the pattern of the Olympic rings.

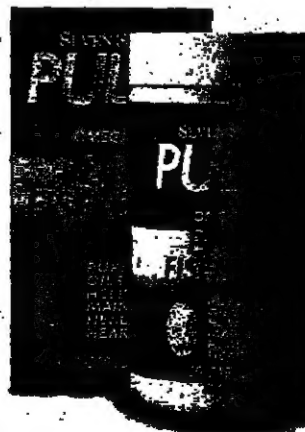
El Pais, the pro-government newspaper of Madrid, may sniff at what it has called "the money Games" and "the empire of the dollar", but few Catalans are complaining. Most see the merchandising as the price, or even an attractive ingredient, of turning Barcelona into a showcase and

"capital of the world for two weeks". Josip Guerra, a kiosk owner, said: "A lot of people here would rather see a Coke sign than a Spanish flag."

The world got a taste of the local patriotism when the Catalan flag and the Sardania dance opened the ceremony on Saturday, followed by a masque laden with the flavour of those avant-garde Catalans, Gaudi, Dalí, Miró and Picasso. King Juan Carlos would certainly have been aware that the Catalan anthem, sung first in the ceremony, commemorates the 500 reapers who slaughtered the King of Spain's soldiers with their scythes in 1640.

Return to Games, page 3
Olympics, pages 22, 23, 26

Fish oils help maintain a healthy heart



Ensure your regular daily intake of Omega-3 fatty acids with Seven Seas Pulse pure fish oils. Obtained from the richest source of these unique nutrients - oily fish - each taste-free Pulse capsule contains a concentrated blend of oils essential for helping to maintain a healthy heart.

Available at Boots, chemists, and supermarkets.

For your FREE copy of the Seven Seas booklet giving advice on how you can help maintain your healthy heart, complete and return the coupon.

Name: _____
Address: _____
Postcode: _____ Tel: _____

Return to: Seven Seas Pulse Booklet, Northern Mailing, TT 277, Hull HU5 3RW.

South African police accused of brutality

A LEADING South African pathologist, who says his appeals to President de Klerk have been fruitless, claimed at the weekend that the killing of prisoners in police custody is continuing unabated and that he conducts post-mortem examinations on victims of police brutality at a rate of one a week.

"I can stand it no longer," said Dr Jonathan Gluckman in an interview with the Johannesburg *Sunday Times*, South Africa's biggest-selling newspaper. "I have constant evidence of police handling people in a vicious manner. My impression is that they are totally out of control. They do what they like."

His conclusion from dealing with senior police officers and government ministers was that they did not know what was going on. In his office in Johannesburg he has more than 200 files of post-mortems he has performed on people who have died in custody. "This is the fruit, or detritus, of a lifetime. Ninety per cent of the people in these files, I am convinced, were killed by the police," he said.

Hernus Kriel, minister of law and order, told the

A pathologist says deaths in police custody continue unabated, writes Ray Kennedy from Johannesburg

newspaper yesterday that he had ordered a report to be made to him in the next two weeks on every death in detention during the past two years. He said he would then respond in full to Dr Gluckman. The pathologist gave evidence for the family of Steve Biko at the inquest on the black consciousness leader who died from brain damage in 1977 while in the hands of the security police.

Although there was evidence that he was viciously beaten and driven naked and manacled 600 miles on a freezing winter's night from the coastal city of Port Elizabeth to Pretoria, the inquest magistrate found that nobody was criminally responsible for his death. Dr Gluckman said that he wrote to Mr de Klerk last November drawing his attention to a matter of "the

utmost gravity" and later sent another letter expressing his increasing horror at "what is being committed by the lower echelons of the police". He wrote again to Mr de Klerk on May 25 and a month later received a reply saying that the president would communicate "in due course".

Dr Gluckman's decision to go public follows the death of Simon Mthimkhulu, 19, whose body was found in the void 12 hours after he was detained by police in Sebokeng township, south of Johannesburg, on July 14. A post-mortem examination was carried out last week and, according to Dr Gluckman, the findings were wholly consistent with statements by witnesses to lawyers that the boy was brutally beaten.

Meanwhile, police mounted a high-profile show of force throughout South Africa on Saturday as the African National Congress held a series of protest marches. But the ANC's hopes of mass action leading up to the two-day general strike it has called for next week resulted in mass apathy. Fewer than 50,000 people took part in the marches nationwide.

Zulu king takes a Xhosa wife

FROM MICHAEL HAMLYN IN NONGOMA, KWAZULU

KING Goodwill Zwelithini of the Zulus, 44, took a teenage Xhosa-speaking girl as his fifth wife here at the weekend in a ceremony with political overtones, since the Zulus are heavily at odds with the mainly Xhosa African National Congress.

But Chief Mangosuthu Buthelesi, chief minister of KwaZulu, the Zulu homeland, and leader of the mainly Zulu Inkatha Freedom party, tried to spoil this image, insisting that Nompumelelo Mchiza, 19, the bride, was not a Xhosa but a member of the Bhaca tribe which was cut off from the main body of the Zulu nation by colonial boundaries.

"The big song about the king marrying what some in the media described as a Xhosa bride is the biggest nonsense we have read in the media for a long time," he said. "Some have gone further to make this marriage a kind of political alliance between Zulus and Xhosa. It is



Fine feathers: King Goodwill Zwelithini, 44, with his fifth wife, 19, who is to be known as Queen Enyokeni

nothing of the kind." The great Zulu war cry, "usuthu" was breathed, rather than yelled, and was the more chilling for that. It recalled those days 113 years ago

when the Zulu impis, similarly dressed and organised into regiments, overwhelmed an entire British regiment at Isandlwana in the hills to the south before themselves

being defeated at the battle of Ulundi, which finally brought the Zulus under British rule. Dr Buthelesi referred to the battle when welcoming the British consul

from Durban to the event. By attending the ceremony, he implied, Britain had indicated that it had "an uncompleted job here in KwaZulu and South Africa".

THEY'RE STILL DIGGING UP EVIDENCE OF THE ARMENIAN HOLOCAUST.

AND THE TURKISH GOVERNMENT IS STILL BURYING IT.

'THE HIDDEN HOLOCAUST': In 1915, the Turkish government ordered the deportation of Armenians to the deserts of Syria and other regions. On the marches there, many died of disease, exhaustion or hunger. Others also tell of rape, murder and slavery. But an even worse fate awaited the

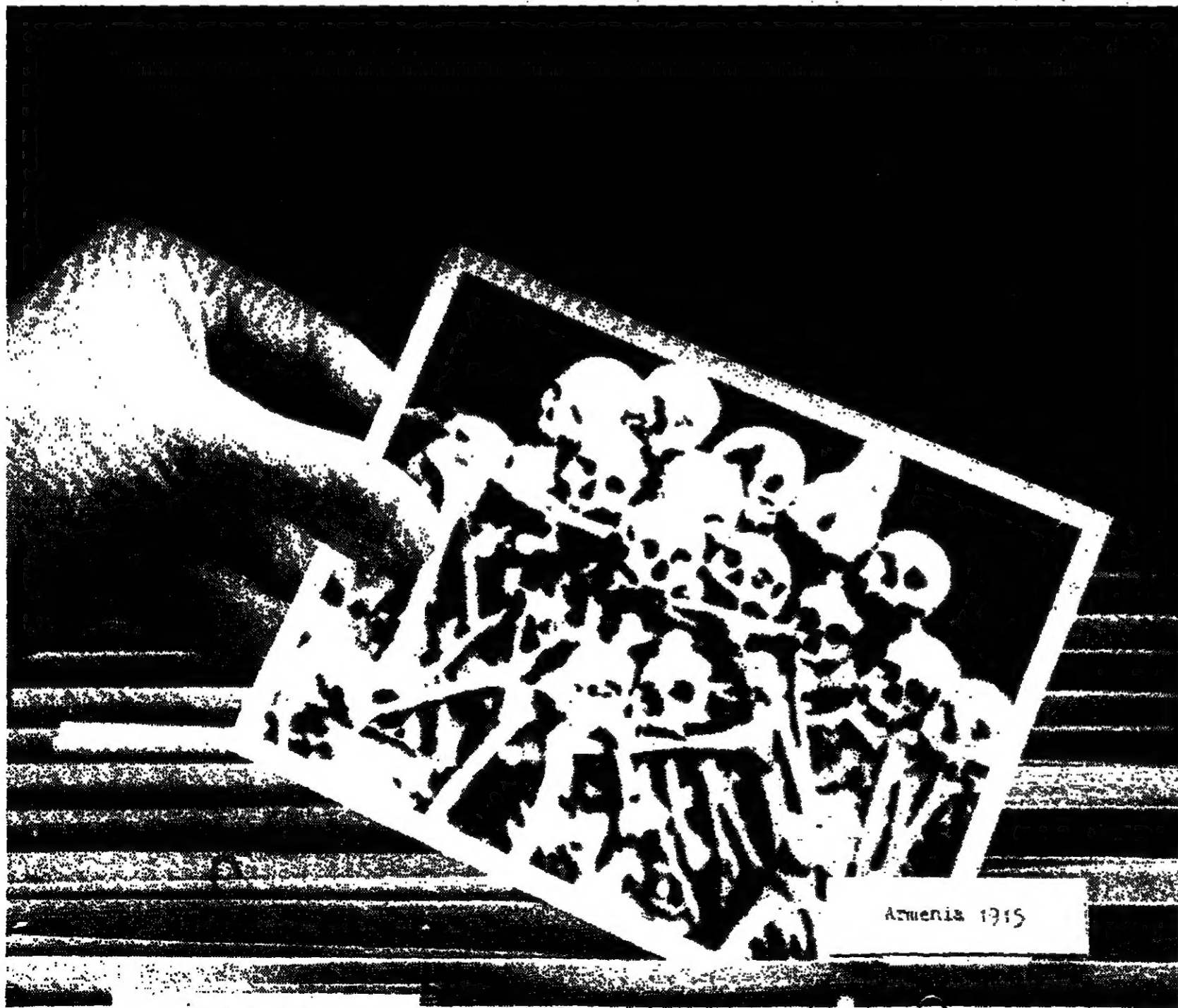
survivors. Thousands of men, women and children were crammed into the caves of Deir ez-Zor and burned alive.

From 1915-1918, at least 1½ million Armenians were exterminated.

To this day Turkish governments have refused to recognise that the genocide

occurred. Tonight, Secret History again uncovers the truth about a shocking event that, over time, has been obscured by a welter of hearsay and propaganda.

This evening's programme looks at the evidence of the holocaust and the aftermath of cover-up and denial.



Armenia 1915

SECRET HISTORY

9PM. MONDAYS.

KEEP AN EYE ON



Viewers see return to Games

FROM RAY KENNEDY IN JOHANNESBURG

A LAST-MINUTE settlement of a two-month strike by black employees of the South African Broadcasting Corporation enabled millions of people to view their country's return to the Olympic Games and the impressive opening ceremony in Barcelona.

For the first time since television came to South Africa in 1975, viewers saw the full Olympic parade, and they will be able to watch hours of coverage during the next two weeks. SABC had been barred from covering previous Olympics and had been able to screen only brief news clips.

Nelson Mandela, president of the African National Congress, was seen sitting regally in the main grandstand as the South African team of 97 athletes marched back into the Olympic competition under a compromise flag designed by the National Olympic Committee of South Africa but parading in their green and gold "springbok" tracksuits. Mr Mandela, who flew home last night, attended the ceremony as guest of honour of the International Olympic Committee and was accorded "head of nation" status. There has been no indication whether any invitation was extended to President de Klerk, who visited Spain last month.

Meanwhile, there have been reports that South Africa's hard-won athletics unity, which eventually enabled it to take part in the Games, might disintegrate when the athletes return home. They are calling for the executive of the national Olympic committee, which is self-appointed, to be elected. The athletes also accuse officials of blundering administration and of toleration in the selection of Cheryl Roberts, a black table-tennis player, rather than Suzie Odendaal, a white woman who is regarded as the country's best female player.

Catalan scene, page 7
Olympics, pages 22, 23, 26

Stranded Somalis get food

FROM JAMES SHEDMANYULA IN NAIROBI

RED Cross workers yesterday delivered emergency rice, fruit, water and medical supplies to a ship carrying Somali refugees stranded off Mombasa since Wednesday.

More than 350 Somalis, fleeing civil war, are on board. Kenyan officials said they had refused the ship, the Samara-1, permission to berth because Mombasa, which had already accepted 28,000 refugees, could not accommodate more. UN representatives will discuss the refugees' fate with officials today. A spokesman for the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees said the ship was carrying 150 children, 118 women and 83 men.

Kenyan security personnel, who went on board yesterday, confirmed that the Pakistani captain, Nishan Ahmad, had been beaten and threatened by refugees, desperate for the vessel to be taken into port. "There is no food, water, medicine or fuel," Captain Ahmad said in a mayday call, appealing to the Kenyan authorities to allow the passengers to land. Some, he said, were sick and two babies born on the journey needed medical attention.

The ship, based in Dubai, arrived in Kenyan waters after leaving, on July 17, the southern Somali port of Kismayu, where it had called for a cargo of scrap metal.

According to the UNHCR, the civil war in Somalia has sent nearly 800,000 refugees fleeing to neighbouring Kenya, Ethiopia, Djibouti and Yemen. Last month more than 70 were killed on a ship forced aground off Aden. In Mogadishu, the Somali capital, months of fierce fighting between rival faction leaders killed or wounded more than 30,000 before a fragile ceasefire was signed in March. In addition to the strife, drought has put two thirds of the population at risk of starvation and aid workers say hundreds are dying daily.

Borge backs search for stolen scripts

Humorist Victor Borge says he will double a \$5,000 reward a Danish museum is offering for information on the theft last week of works by Hans Christian Andersen, including *The Little Mermaid*, *The Emperor's New Clothes* and two other original manuscripts. Borge owns several original Andersen works.

General Colin Powell returned to the Fort Leavenworth army base, where he was a one-star general in 1982, to dedicate a 13ft statue of a black soldier, rifle in hand and riding a horse, as a memorial to black military men, dubbed the Buffalo Soldiers, who guarded the Western frontier against Indian attacks in the 1860s and served with distinction in all subsequent campaigns.

A Boston square has been

named after Rose Fitzgerald Kennedy, the 102-year-old mother of a president and two senators. "I only wish that Mother could be here today to thank you personally," Senator Edward Kennedy told about 300 people at the ceremony. "I talked to Mother two days ago, and she told me, 'Teddy, be sure to comb your hair, and be sure to say hello to all my friends in Dorchester,'" he said.

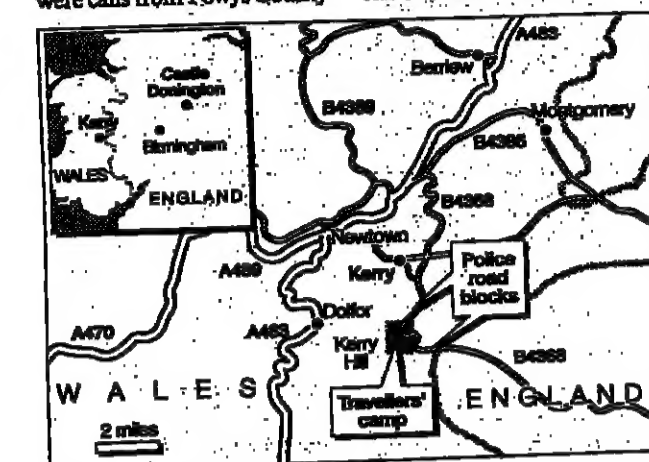
Asif Ali Zardari, the husband of Pakistan's opposition leader Benazir Bhutto, has been moved from his jail cell to hospital after complaining of chest pains. He has been held in a Karachi prison since October 1990 while standing trial on a number of charges, including conspiring to massacre 29 people in Karachi in August 1990, kidnapping and fixing bank loans for friends of the Bhutto family.

Police arrest 70 as revellers are barred from illegal festival

BY PETER VICTOR

SEVENTY people were arrested yesterday for drug and traffic offences as police cordoned off an illegal festival on a hillside in west Wales. Officers sealed the site at Kerry, near Newnham, Powys, to prevent hundreds of revellers at Castle Donington, near Leicester, from joining 10,000 "new age" travellers.

Residents and police were concerned yesterday that the festival would become a re-run of the rave last May in Castleorton, 60 miles away near Malvern in Worcester, when more than 20,000 travellers converged after being moved on several times by police across county borders.



Council, the National Farmers' Union and the Farmers' Union of Wales (FUW) for government legislation to outlaw future hippy camps.

The travellers took over an 80-acre field, hoping to hold a music festival. More than 800 ramshackle vehicles drove onto the farm on Friday. The county council's emergency planning team provided water tankers, mobile toilets and rubbish skips.

Police seized two public address systems to prevent the travellers from having a full-scale rave. More than 900 police officers surrounded the site at Oak Farm and denied access to travellers on their way from an all-night rave at Castle Donington.

Mr Pugh said last night: "They are terrible people. I spoke to the first arrivals and asked to speak to their leader. They said they didn't have one so what do I do? I can't

talk to all of them. They said they had come because it was a special place. It is special to the cows and sheep that graze there and to me because I have to make a living."

Gareth Vaughan, Mr Pugh's farming neighbour, said: "Even if the hippies moved on they will just travel a couple of miles on down the road, on to someone else's land and the problem starts all over again. They have been chopping down trees, pulling up fences, trampling hay and using the fields, streams and rivers as one big toilet. The pollution is terrible. And I'm worried about syringe needles being left on the land."

Police towed a number of vehicles from the site, but until Mr Pugh's injunction comes into effect they are powerless to act further. Gwilym Humphries of the FUW said: "It is quite deplorable that this can take place and farmers can do nothing at all about it."

"We feel the police have been a little late in tackling this problem. We support the view of some local politicians who want a tougher policy against such convoys. The same tactics that were used against the miners during the big strike - stopping them travelling before the trouble starts - should be employed."

Farmers and landowners in north and mid Wales set up a "hippy-watch" scheme to give advance warning of travellers approaching, to enable gates to be barred. Others acted to prevent an overspill from Kerry onto nearby common land. Tonnages of cowdung were spread over one potential settlement. Other farmers blockaded land with farm machinery.

The hippies offered sympathy and cash to the farmers last night. One called John said: "We have had a whip round to pay for the dead sheep which were unfortunately killed because some of the dogs got out."

Leila, 24, from Birmingham said: "We are just like anyone else but our homes are on the move. If we didn't live in our coaches our homes would be cardboard boxes on the street. People are scared of us because of the bad pictures they see on the telly but we love the countryside and the freedom. We don't want trouble but all we get is confrontation from angry landowners or the police."

A police spokesman said revellers at the festival at Castle Donington were not welcome and that those who attempted to get to the Kerry site were wasting their time. Revellers gathered in the Donington International Raceway, Leicestershire. A police spokesman said: "Most people were very well behaved."



Happy exchange: PC Peter Ramsay of Shooters Hill police station poses with four young Russian orphans staying with Metropolitan police officers and their families during an exchange visit to London. The girls are in a party of 12 Russian children aged between eight and 14 who have had a parent killed while on police duties within the last five years. Most were orphaned when their fathers died in car crashes or were shot by criminals. The visit was arranged by Police Ophans Moscow and the Metropolitan International Exchange Scheme (Pommes). The children, who arrived in London on Friday for the 10-day trip, will visit the zoo and the seaside, tour the Science Museum, go to the theatre and Hamleys toy shop and have a hamburger lunch. A return visit by British police orphans is planned. Pommes was formed in January by officers from the Metropolitan police and from the Moscow militia and a member of Greenwich Police Community Consultative Group.

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Channel 4 faces contempt charge over Ulster source

BY MELINDA WITTSTOCK, MEDIA CORRESPONDENT

THE Director of Public Prosecutions will bring contempt charges against Channel 4 in the High Court today for its refusal to reveal the identity of a source in a documentary alleging links between the security forces and loyalist assassination squads in Northern Ireland.

The channel faces recurring fines and the sequestration of assets if it is found in contempt of court for not handing over documents required by the Prevention of Terrorism Act. It is the first time the act has been used to try to compel journalists to reveal their sources.

The legal action, viewed as a test case, could remove the right of journalists to protect sources in the investigation of matters of grave public interest and concern. Article 19, the human rights group, said that the action was an ominous precedent in efforts to curb media freedom.

Channel 4's budget for the commissioning of further programmes could be jeopardised if heavy, recurring fines are imposed to force it to hand over names and addresses to the Royal Ulster Constabulary.

Channel 4 insists that the life of a witness in its Dispatches programme would be in grave danger if his identity were disclosed. The Committee, broadcast on October 2 last year, alleged widespread and systematic collusion between members of the RUC, loyalist terrorists, Protestant community leaders and businessmen, which had resulted in at least 20 sectarian murders in Northern Ireland over the previous two years. The programme's main source was a former member of a secret "commit-

tee", who had agreed to be interviewed only if his identity was not revealed. Before judging on contempt charges, the court must first decide whether it was in the public interest for police orders requiring Channel 4 and Box Productions, the independent producer, to reveal the name to have been granted in the first place. For Channel 4, Gareth Williams, QC, chairman of the Bar Council, and Jonathan Caplan, QC, will argue that it was not.

Michael Grade, Channel 4's chief executive, and Sir Richard Attenborough, its chairman, will attend the hearing. Last April, when the contempt charges were brought, Mr Grade said: "If journalists investigating terrorist activity cannot protect their sources, matters of legitimate public concern will become journalistic no-go areas. The Channel 4 board has been placed in the invidious position of having to choose between breaking the law and putting individuals' lives in danger."

The broadcast of *The Committee* led to an investigation by the RUC. Channel 4 voluntarily handed over an 80-page dossier of material used in making the programme, including 19 names not covered by the undertakings of anonymity.

Four weeks later, using its powers under the 1989 Prevention of Terrorism Act, the Metropolitan Police Special Branch obtained orders from Judge Clarkson, QC, requiring Channel 4 and Box Productions to hand over further information. Both refused.

Last month, David Trimble, an Ulster Unionist MP, questioned the motives of Sean McPhilemy, Box Productions's executive producer. Mr Trimble told the Commons: "He was a native of Ulster who, in his student days, was associated with extreme republican politics."

Mr McPhilemy said last week: "The fact that Mr Trimble's only reaction to a programme containing such devastating revelations is to make inaccurate comments about my activities as a student 20 years ago is a sad but eloquent comment on the poverty of political debate."

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Leading article, page 11

Defaulters pay phone firm £10m poll tax

BY DOUGLAS BROOM, LOCAL GOVERNMENT CORRESPONDENT

CONTRACTORS who have been employed by councils to telephone poll tax defaulters at home in evenings and at weekends have collected more than £10 million.

Capita, the facilities management group which has contracts with 20 local authorities, says the money has been recovered without resorting to verbal abuse or strong-arm tactics.

Operators are told to be polite and stick to a script agreed with the council. Names and addresses of defaulters are supplied by councils and the company uses computerised dialling machinery. Once connected, the defaulter is reminded of the debt and then offered a range of payment methods including credit cards or instalments.

The shock of being phoned at home after working hours appears to encourage many to pay. Even hardened anti-poll tax campaigners have been known to be so bowled over by the professional tones of the telephoneist that they have reached for their cheque books.

Although the councils which have used the firm are pleased with the results the national situation remains grave. More than £1.5 billion in community charges remain unpaid.

John Jasp, chairman of Capita, believes his firm has hit a rich vein and is negotiating with a further 30 councils who want to use the service. Among those already using it are Brent and Westminster in London, Brighton and Oldham in Lancashire.

Television licence authorities and the Heart of England Building Society have also used the service to chase licence dodgers and mortgage defaulters. It is run from a centre at Thale, Berkshire, which was set up when Capita won the contract to provide computer services to Berkshire County Council.

Fire brigade found to be inefficient

BY RICHARD FORD, HOME CORRESPONDENT

MERSEYSIDE fire authority is in breach of its legal obligation to deliver an efficient fire fighting service. An inspection found inadequate provision in parts of Liverpool and the Wirral.

An additional eight inspectors are needed to ensure that the authority meets its minimum statutory responsibility under fire safety laws, according to a report on the Merseyside fire brigade.

The report criticised levels of staff sickness, training arrangements, lack of information technology and the failure to provide the chief fire officer with sufficient information to monitor the

authority's financial affairs. The authority had been told twice in the past 18 months about under-provision of fire service cover in the Derby Lane and High Park Street districts of Liverpool and in Bebbington on the Wirral, and over-provision in three other districts. It had failed to take action by moving fire engines, said the report by Her Majesty's Fire Inspectorate.

High levels of sickness among full-time firemen averaging 16.6 shifts each year are criticised as affecting the service's operational efficiency. During observation of drills and exercises the inspectors found lack of training was apparent in many cases while some personnel displayed a less than acceptable level of commitment. Understaffing in the fire safety department had resulted in a large backlog in applications for fire certificates.

Last night Stephen Porter, Merseyside's assistant chief fire officer, said: "Senior officers are considering the report and will comment on it later." Annual inspections have been undertaken since 1947 but this is the first year that their findings have been published.

Teacher stabbed at university

BY JENNY KNIGHT

AN OPEN University tutor was found stabbed to death on the University of York campus on Saturday night, hours after arriving to teach a week-long course.

Elizabeth Howe, 34, of Oxford, was found in a room at the Wentworth College hall of residence. A search had been made of the campus after she failed to attend a briefing for the 100 tutors on Saturday afternoon. No weapon had been found last night.

Dr Howe was married with two daughters, aged six and four. Her body was identified by her husband, Jeremy, head of plays at BBC Radio 3.

Dr Howe was to have tutored in English literature as part of the Open University summer school, attended by 800 students. The Open University said that she did several part-time teaching jobs and was thought to be attending her first summer school.

"The whole OU community will be deeply shocked," a spokesman said. "We want to express our sympathy to Dr Howe's family and friends. Although the academic programme at the school will go ahead, students and staff who feel unable to continue are being allowed to return home."

One of Dr Howe's neighbours in Oxford, Kathleen Malone, 68, said: "They are a lovely family. They were very happy and she had two wonderful children. This is absolutely terrible. My heart goes out to her husband and children."

Last night police were questioning a student who had also arrived on Saturday for summer school. He was arrested on the campus in the early hours of Sunday morning.

Coxwain suspended after crew mutinies

BY HELEN JOHNSTONE

MUTINY among the crew of the Hastings lifeboat against their coxswain Fred White has resulted in him being suspended from the job pending dismissal. That was the outcome of a fierce dispute which has been brewing at the East Sussex lifeboat station for some time.

More than half of the station's 22-man crew have written to the Royal National Lifeboat Institution (RNLI) complaining about Mr White's "brusque" manner. Some say the power of being captain for the past five years has gone to his head. Mr White, 45, blames the trouble on "poseurs" — a new breed of "lifeboatmen" he says are nothing more than "pretty boys and whizz kids who only joined up to wear the uniform."

He claims he has already been dismissed from the part-time voluntary position, which earns him a retainer of £7 a week after tax. However, Peter Adams, the secretary of the Hastings lifeboat, says Mr White is only suspended. RNLI officials in Poole, Dorset, are soon to make a final decision on Mr White's future. Mr White said last

night: "I have got a reputation for being a hard man. But I am the one under pressure. I am trying to save people's lives and I have got to be in control of my crew. I do swear at the crew. I am probably too tough for most of them."

Mr Adams, who was involved in the decision to suspend the coxswain ten days ago, said Mr White's seamanship was superb and many people owed their lives to him. Along with six crewmen, he saved a drowning yachtsman and received an RNLI award for bravery. He has also been presented with a framed letter of appreciation for the calm way in which he dealt with problems.

Mr Adams said: "His crew have complained he is a bit of a dictator and you cannot treat a volunteer crew in that manner." The difficulties had been going on for about two or three years and the crew had had enough.

In spite of his differences with the crew Mr White, whose main living comes from fishing, hopes he will be allowed to continue if not as coxswain then as a crew member.

Charity shops reap recession harvest

BY LOUISE HIDALGO

CHARITY shops have been operating at the rate of almost six a week as the recession forces hundreds of other high street stores to close, a report published today says. It predicts that the increase will force greater competition between the shops.

There are already 5,500 charity shops in Britain and they are expected to grow by 1,000 in the next three years, the report by Corporate Intelligence Group says. More than £200 million a year is spent in them.

Oxfam, which pioneered the trend by opening its first shop in Oxford in 1947, has almost as many shops as Dixons and Currys combined, with 850 in the United Kingdom and another three on the Continent. The Cancer Research Campaign, the fastest growing of the charity chains, has quadrupled its number of stores since 1989, opening its 201st last week and planning another 12 this year.

As more high street shops have become vacant, local authorities and private landlords have in some cases been willing to offer them to charities free or at reduced rents rather than leave them empty.

Charities have become more professional in their approach to retailing. Most still rely on donations of secondhand clothes and bric-a-brac but many offer new goods, advertise widely and hold special promotions. Charity shops do not pay VAT on donated goods and are liable for only 20 per cent of business rates, sometimes waived by local authorities. Profits are still small, however. Average turnover for most is between £20,000 and £40,000 a shop, according to the report. Notable exceptions are the National Trust and the Notting Hill Trust, a London-based charity for the homeless, which both generate about £100,000 per store. Oxfam, which the report says is the most profitable charity retailer, makes about £20,000 per outlet.

Rory Elliott, manager of the Oxfam store on Kensington High Street, west London, said that competition from other charity shops was making it more difficult to attract shoppers, already depleted because of the recession. "We have had to fight hard for customers in the past year."

Mellor knew tabloids were investigating private life

BY MELINDA WITTSTOCK, MEDIA CORRESPONDENT

DAVID Mellor struck a prophetic note about adapting to the political "hinterland" if his career "goes pop" in an appearance on *Desert Island Discs* recorded five days before disclosures of his affair with Antonia de Sancha prompted him to offer his resignation to the prime minister.

Mr Mellor said: "I'm interested in a lot of other things and I don't think one should have an all-consuming interest in politics. I think that one should have — well I think it's Denis Healey's phrase, isn't it? — a hinterland. That means that if one day one's political career goes pop you have something else to do with your life... There's life after politics."

Tapes of Mr Mellor's phone conversations with Miss de Sancha published by *The People* showed that he knew his private life was being investigated by tabloid reporters before his interview with Ms Lawley. Mr Mellor did not mention his wife or children during his appearance.

Speaking about the "treadmill" of politics, he said: "The sad thing about politicians is that they often give the impression they want to stay for ever. They have to be dragged kicking and screaming off the stage."

Mr Mellor, who has hung on to his cabinet post against all the odds, quoted the immortal line of Max Miller: "Always quit when they are asking for more." Mr Mellor said: "He used to hop off the stage when they were still roaring for him. Very few politicians ever know how to do that."

He added: "I think one of the great things about politics, you know, is that if you can dish it out you have got to be able to take it. It never does you any harm."

As Bill Hagerly, editor of *The People*, clashed with Sunday broadsheets on the manner in which the tabloid obtained tapes of Mr Mellor's telephone conversations with the actress, those listening to the programme heard that Mr

Mellor could not live as a castaway without a telephone. "I love the telephone. I love talking to my friends," he said. But when Ms Lawley pointed out that the imaginary island forbade such luxury items, Mr Mellor said: "Even if I cannot have it wired up, I will carry it around like Linus's blanket for my comfort."

Mr Mellor, who as a boy treble in the school choir suffered stage fright and nightmares that he would "come out in flat", rejected claims that he had "a vaulting ambition" for the highest political office.

"I certainly don't want to be prime minister. I never have. I have never in my life ever focused on a particular job. I enjoy politics. I think it is important that good people go into politics and work hard and try and

achieve something... In my particular case, I am a fairly determined, positive and forthright kind of fellow so they assume I am hell-bent on world domination and the sooner the better. This is not actually the case," he said.

Mr Mellor, who said he often "popped off" on Friday afternoons to hunt for classical CDs with friends such as Gerald Kaufman, the former shadow foreign secretary, chose classical music and *The Mayor of Casterbridge*, by Thomas Hardy, to remind him of his Dorset boyhood.

Yesterday the BBC said it expected that a record number of listeners, perhaps as many as three million, will have tuned in for the appearance of Mr Mellor. *Desert Island Discs* is repeated on Friday.

Poll backing, page 1

□ The last movement from Elgar's *Cello Concerto in E minor*.
□ An excerpt from a Scandinavian song *Now Take my Heart* by Hugo Alfvén.
□ Bach's *Jesu Joy of Man's Desiring*.
□ The end of the last movement of Beethoven's *Seventh Symphony in A Major*.
□ The *pas de deux* from Tchaikovsky's *Nutcracker Suite*.
□ The *adagio* from Mahler's *Fifth Symphony*.
□ The *credo* from Mozart's *Mass in C Minor*.
□ *Liebestod* from Wagner's *Tristan and Isolde*.



Castaway: David Mellor with Sue Lawley, presenter of *Desert Island Discs*

Behind its well-groomed facade, Bournemouth is shivering in the cold wind of recession

Hotels look in vain for big spenders

John Young visits Bournemouth in the first of a series of Times reports on how traditional British resorts are faring

IT IS NOT quite your average seaside concert. In this sylvan setting of Meyrick Park, the audience is camped on folding chairs and rugs, and equipped with picnic hampers and cold boxes, while the Bournemouth Symphony Orchestra at full strength fills the night air with Wagner, Elgar and Puccini. Bournemouth, you have to admit, has style.

It is a style that owes little to history. Unlike its neighbour, Poole, which was by then a long established port and trading centre, Bournemouth grew from almost nothing in the early years of the nineteenth century — a colony of spacious villas, with trees and landscaped gardens on former open heathland.

With its hills and wooded chimes, elegant terraces, hotels and smart shops, tennis courts and golf courses, its ubiquitous flower gardens and seven miles of sandy beaches, the town has largely succeeded in maintaining its

upmarket character. But behind its well-groomed facade, it is shivering in the cold winds of recession.

The number of visitors last year was five per cent down on 1990, and Ken Male, Bournemouth's tourism director, estimates that there may have been a further 10 per cent fall in the early part of this summer. Three of the larger hotels are in receivership, and others, hard-hit by interest charges and the impact of the uniform business rate, are teetering on the brink of bankruptcy.

"Compared with five years ago, the occupancy figures are terrible," Mr Male admits. But the comparison is partly distorted by the boom which Bournemouth enjoyed in the late 1980s, when hoteliers were encouraged to buy new properties as speculative investments. "The booking pattern has also changed dramatically," he points out. "People are leaving everything until the very last moment to decide whether they can afford a holiday. They are also spending much less on extras like meals in restaurants. They will go to one show during their visit, instead of three, and maybe sit on the beach to avoid paying for a deckchair."

On a glorious July afternoon the beach is crowded with sunbathers and swimmers, the great sweep of the bay from Studland to the distant glimmer of The Needles alive with boats and the colourful sails of windsurfers. Shoreline Catering is doing a brisk trade in admirable fish and chips at about £2.70 a portion.

"Things are pretty good,



Bucket and spade business: some say that Bournemouth should be targeting an older market rather than economy-minded families

particularly when we get this sort of weather," Brian O'Connor, the supervisor, says. "We had a couple of good bank holidays, and now the children are out of school. But Bournemouth itself is in trouble. My wife runs a hotel, and a lot of residents don't book dinner. They prefer to go out and find a cheaper meal."

At the next door amusement arcade, Richard Vaughan is sitting in his cubicle, arms folded. "Business is terrible," he laments. "I reckon there are 40 per cent fewer customers than two years ago, and those who do come don't spend any money. We are getting a few day trippers,

but people don't come on holiday the way they did."

While seaside piers elsewhere are crumbling, Bournemouth's are as spick and span as the rest of the town. The 850-seat theatre is playing the hit farce, *Run For Your Wife*, starring Les Dawson.

Mike Cooper, who has managed the theatre for the last ten years, says it is the first time that he has known Bournemouth to be hit by recession. "Les is a big attraction of course, and we're playing to quite reasonable houses. On Sunday nights we do the Minstrels, and that's always packed. The old ladies love it," Bournemouth's well-

heeled tradition is maintained by the five-star Carlton and Royal Bath hotels. Further down the scale, the Hermitage is one of those in financial trouble.

Tim Scattergood, its assistant manager, recalls that a recent guest brought with him a brochure from 1929, when the room rates were three guineas a week. Now they are £40 a person a night.

Luis Candal, the Spanish-born director of the nearby Bournemouth International Centre, scene of the 1990 Conservative party conference, thinks it is time hotels reassessed their pricing arrangements. "Our international conference business is

going from strength to strength, but if delegates knew they could bring their wives for, say, an extra £5 or £6 a night, the whole town would benefit," he says. "I would also like to see many more family rooms, as there are on the continent."

The big difference between now and the boom period of four or five years ago, he says, is that visitors are spending far less on hospitality and entertainment. "They buy theatre tickets at the last moment and pay cash. Credit cards are not used as frequently as they used to be."

Half a mile up the road, Don Cowie, owner of the Piccadilly Hotel, has discovered

a new niche in the market: bedroom dancing. "We had this huge bedroom in the basement, which at first we were going to brick up, and then decided to convert to a swimming pool, but with the recession we couldn't afford it. I used to be in marketing, when everything was targeted at people in their thirties. But the real business nowadays is with the over fifties, even the over sixties. We had 85 dancers staying last night."

"People with young families either go camping or abroad. But this town still insists on believing it is in the bucket and spade business. I'm sorry to say Bournemouth has lost its way."

London psychiatrists 'barely able to cope'

FROM ALISON ROBERTS IN DUBLIN

LONDON psychiatric services are under huge strain because of the increasing numbers of mentally ill people picked up from the streets by police. Psychiatric people who travel to London and present themselves at such famous buildings as Buckingham Palace or the Houses of Parliament are often sent to bed and breakfast hotels because hospitals cannot admit them, the Royal College of Psychiatrists' annual conference in Dublin was told yesterday.

Andrew Sims, the college's president, said the government's plans to improve the country's mental health will fail unless money is provided to employ more consultants.

He said that psychiatric specialists were already facing a morale crisis because of the pressures created by NHS reforms, the move towards community care, the Child and Adolescent Mental Health Act and new therapeutic treatments.

In London, a six-month survey of emergency work at the Gordon Hospital, a psychiatric hospital near Westminster, found that police referrals made under the 1983 Mental Health Act were much more frequent than anywhere else in the country, occurring on average every other day.

Psychiatric patients tended to go to buildings and demand to see important people while "bridge behaviour",

where a person threatens to jump into the Thames, was more common in those with personality disorders.

Sean Spence and Michael McPhillips said that each of the six psychiatrists working at the Gordon made emergency assessments of over 100 patients during the six-month period and were barely able to cope. With 28 beds available, many were sent to hotels or hospitals and then quickly returned to their home districts.

Dr Spence said: "The evidence is that more of these people are coming to London and ending up at a psychiatric hospital that hasn't got the staff or the money. We are the mechanics at the end of it — this is a societal problem."

He said that the closure of long-stay institutions was making the situation worse. Up to 40 per cent of homeless people in hotels in the area were schizophrenic.

A Royal College of Psychiatrists' policy document to be published next month will emphasise the enormity of the challenge set by the government's white paper *The Health of the Nation*.

While Professor Sims welcomed the inclusion of mental health among the government's five central health policy concerns, he said it had "put its head on the block" in setting high targets for the reduction of suicides. He said the government should look more closely at environmental factors behind the high incidence of suicide among young men, a cause for particular worry.

"Unemployment and what used to be called social deprivation, but is now called variation by our present government, should form a particular target," he said.

A call was also made at the conference for more specialist mother and baby units to deal with high rates of post-natal depression. John Cox, of Keele University, said that at least one mother in ten suffered from some form of mood disorder after giving birth. Yet only one in five health authorities had specialist facilities for post-natal illness and only 10 per cent were able to admit both mother and baby to hospital in severe cases, he said.

Princes split over nature reserve

BY KERRY GILL

THE royal family is demanding a change in the status of the 6,300-acre Glen Muick and Lochnagar nature reserve near Balmoral because visitors are posing a security problem. The Prince of Wales, a patron of the Scottish Wildlife Trust, is understood to be at loggerheads with the Duke of Edinburgh over the issue.

A meeting is due to take place today between representatives of Balmoral estate and the wildlife trust over the future of the reserve, which the trust has run since 1974. It attracts thousands of visitors every year and the environment is under threat from hillwalkers and climbers.

Buckingham Palace said yesterday that there was no question of closing the reserve to visitors but the estate was looking at the numbers. The Ramblers' Association has expressed dismay at the move which, it said, was an example of landowners trying to get out of nature reserve agreements.

The reserve is famous for its wildlife and contains remnants of the ancient Caledonian pine wood, native birchwoods and Arctic plants on the Lochnagar plateau. Without its reserve status the area would be left to the whims of the Balmoral estate management, which is run on a commercial basis.

Yesterday an environmentalist who has been involved in talks with the royal family said: "It could be deeply embarrassing to Prince Charles. His heart is in the right place and his dealings with the trust have been amicable but that has not led to action. Prince Charles does not have much say in the running of the estate. Prince Philip has been calling the shots."

Dr Adam Watson, a leading ecologist, said yesterday that the problems could have been avoided. The estate had providing bulldozed tracks to the area and they became over-run. One way of reaching a compromise would be to remove all signposts, the visitor centre and public lavatories to discourage visitors, he said.

Highway Code revised as horseriding accidents rise

As the toll of horseriding accidents climbs, the experts suggest some commonsense remedies. Lin Jenkins reports

A SHARP increase in the number of accidents on the roads involving horses and the deaths of horse and rider has prompted a revision of the Highway Code.

Research is also being conducted to discover the true extent of such accidents. In the past few weeks a 16-year-old girl died after two horses pulling a wedding carriage bolted. A Surrey couple were trapped inside their car after a horse, whose teenage rider died when thrown, landed on the vehicle. In the past two weeks three riders have died, two of them teenage girls.

Peter Joslin, Chief Constable of Warwickshire and traffic chairman of the Association of Chief Police Officers (Acpo), wants drivers to give more consideration to horses. While accidents involving horses are not reportable, at least 3,000 a year are dealt with by the police.

"That is about eight a day and in many of them the horse has to be destroyed," Mr Joslin said. He believes the true figure to be much higher. A study in the *British Medical Journal* found that 32,000 admissions to hospital casualty departments in a year came after accidents involving horses. Most were from falls but the second most likely cause was road accidents.

While a motorcycle is 12 times more likely to cause death on the road than a horse, a horserider receives an injury for every 350 hours in the saddle while the figure is one in 7,000 hours for motorcycles, the Department of Trade and Industry's consumer safety unit says.

More than 3.5 million people ride horses each week and the estimated horse population of more than 300,000 is thought to have increased by 50 per cent in a decade.

Pressure from Acpo, the British Horse Society and the medical profession has prompted the transport department to alter its advice to motorists and to those taking animals on the road. The working draft of the revised Highway Code tells motorists to drive more slowly past and to be ready to stop, not to frighten the horses by hooting or revving their engines.

Mr Joslin said: "People are still driving very fast past horses and too close. The horses can be easily frightened and are unpredictable."

He said the police believed that horses should be ridden two abreast for safety. They then represented a hazard which had to be overtaken with caution, instead of cars squeezing past too close. Motorists were frustrated at having to wait "but they must realise that if they squeeze past close they could end up with a horse on their bonnet or under the wheels."

Peter Cannon, road safety officer of the British Horse Society, said horses behaved better when ridden abreast. Even when one is being ridden alone the advice is on occasion to take up the road which would be used by a motor vehicle rather than clinging to the gutter.

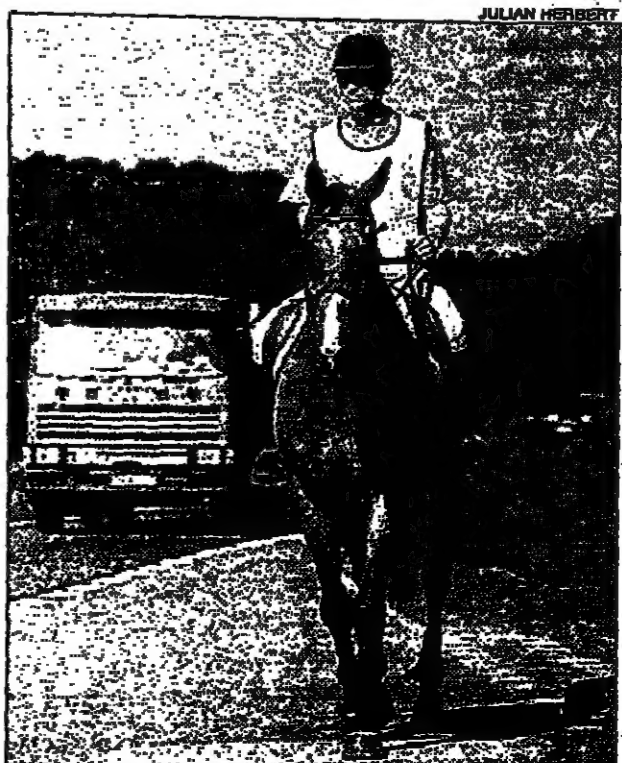
A rider keeping to the far left could invite rash overtaking. "If the horse is ridden further into the road then a vehicle must wait until the road is clear before overtaking. It means that if the horse shies it will not hit the car," he said. His society also advocates high visibility and many garish horse legbands and tabards are now being worn.

Jonathan Cook, an instruc-

tor and livery yard proprietor in Surrey, said that many motorists acted dangerously through frustration or ignorance. "Many children who are simply over-cautious or simply unaware are not helpful with their signals. They don't drive and don't realise the dangers. Parents really ought to make sure they are given proper instruction on the roads."

The Pony Club and the British Horse Society (BHS) run road safety tests, advising riders to ride on the far left round roundabouts and to turn right from the left-hand side of the road rather than end up along the white line waiting for traffic to stop.

All riders would rather not go on the roads but bridledways are scarce. Anne Lee, BHS rights of way officer, said that bridledways were often diverted along a new dual carriageway or bypass to an existing road bridge. New bridledway bridges have 6ft sides. But a horse-rider, particularly if the horse is misbehaving, still runs the risk of being thrown over the top.



Cautious progress: Jonathan Cook and his horse Rufus carefully navigating a busy A3

Gas from silage can kill

Farmers were warned yesterday to watch out for lethal gases coming from silage heaps after reports of animals dying from fumes.

Heavy rain after a hot spring has caused chemical reactions in silage — cut grass used for animal feed — producing deadly nitrogen dioxide fumes. Regulators want farmers to take safety precautions in their silage processing stores, or clamps.

"This gas is a potential killer," said Ed Friend, a Health and Safety Executive spokesman. The signs of gas were dead rodents or birds around the clamp, unnatural breathing or coughing of livestock or people, and a yellow-brown haze above or around the silage surface.

"If farmers suspect that gas is present, they must ventilate the areas around enclosed clamps by opening all doors and ensure that no-one enters the area until they are certain the gas has dispersed."

Worlock better after operation

Derek Worlock, the Archbishop of Liverpool, was said to be "in good spirits, laughing and joking with nurses and doctors" after a three-hour operation to remove his left lung because of cancer.

A spokesman for the Roman Catholic archbishop, 72, said he was making good progress after a restful night in the cardio-thoracic centre at Broadgreen hospital, Liverpool, on Saturday.

Woman falls under train

A woman, 58, was pulled from beneath the wheels of a British Rail train by passengers as the driver and guard, unaware of her fall, drove it from the station at Ryde, Isle of Wight.

The woman, from Essex, was treated for shock and a broken ankle. British Transport police are investigating.

Charity show

Simon Walker, who recovered after being given the last rites while suffering from a blood disorder at St James's Hospital in Leeds, last October when he was 14, is using all his money to stage a charity concert at Leeds City Varieties Theatre. He will spend a £1,000 gift from Yorkshire Electricity for the show, intended to raise £10,000 for a high-frequency jet-ventilator for the hospital.

Fruit warning

Health chiefs have warned people living near the Allied Colloids factory in Bradford, West Yorkshire, where there was a chemical blaze last Tuesday, not to eat home-grown fruit and vegetable in case of contamination. They have also been told not to clean up a clear, glue-like deposit on cars, roofs and gardens without wearing protective gloves.

Anger on estate

Five train buffs who spent £56,000 on a house on the Didsbury estate in Adstock, Greater Manchester, so they could log numbers from the garden, have prompted complaints from neighbours after 20 friends of the group were invited to a celebration. Barran, the builders of the estate, has warned the five that it will take further action if they do not stop.

Fears for youth

Police are worried about Nick Caple, 19, of Andover, Hampshire, who ran away when he learned he was not being taken on at work because his youth training scheme was being terminated. They say he has no other clothes apart from those he wore when he vanished on Wednesday.

Sewage appeal

The National Rivers Authority flushed 500 pieces of cardboard, each marked with a letter of the alphabet, into the sea at Exmouth, Devon, in an experiment. The public was asked to pick up pieces of card on beaches to determine how treated sewage is dispersed.

Gift of life

John Stephen, a diabetic of Cardigan, Dyfed, was recovering after being given a new kidney from Richard, 28, his son, who died in a motorcycle accident in Ceredigion.

Bond winners

Winners in the weekly National Savings Premium Bond prize draw: £100,000, bond number 5HP 682673, from Shropshire (value of holding, £20); £50,000, 24DL 191275, Avon (£6,550); £25,000, 29WP 237585, West Yorkshire (£1,575).



THE NECESSARY BAKER

The Bush campaign is in serious trouble. After a smooth Democratic convention in New York, the Clinton/Gore bus tour through middle America is attracting warm crowds with a message of youth and change. Bill Clinton has a 2:1 lead over the president in opinion polls. The talk of the Republican circuit is the imminent return of James Baker from the State Department to give bite and purpose to the Bush camp, while the rumours that Mr Bush will dump his vice-president, Dan Quayle, refuse to die. Worst of all for the president, Mr Baker's return is spoken of as indispensable to strengthen the weakest plank in the Republican platform — which is George Bush himself.

Yet Michael Dukakis, the Democrat contender in 1988, held a 51:34 lead over Mr Bush at this stage in that campaign. The Republicans always lag in the weeks between the Democrats' party spectacular and their own, which this year is not until August 17 in Houston. But there is no doubting the difference this year. Mr Clinton, who ended last week confident enough even to criticise Mr Bush's commitment to law and order from the steps of the City Hall in his adopted home base, Houston, has established himself as electable. By contrast the president, fumbling and irascible, has rarely looked less in command of himself or his party than during the past week.

Mr Clinton has lost no time in commenting acerbically on the conclusions Americans should draw about the sincerity of Mr Bush's commitment to meeting America's responsibilities in a "new world order". If Mr Bush recalls Mr Baker to the party's service, America is not just one country among many. In every election year, America's domestic pre-occupations pose some degree of risk to international stability. Mr Baker has proved an extraordinarily effective Secretary of State and, internationally, 1992 is exceptionally turbulent.

Mr Baker's personal influence is critical to momentum in the Middle East, where peace negotiations have just been given a shot in the arm by the Israeli election results. The

Balkan expertise of his deputy, Lawrence Eagleburger, might be adequate to handle the widening conflict there, were it not that Mr Eagleburger has never been an integral part of the tightly knit Baker team. But a Deputy cannot have Mr Baker's authority with the Yeltsin government and with Russia's neighbours at a disturbingly volatile stage in the transformation of the former Soviet Union. And President Saddam Hussein, who is already gambling that the Bush administration is too mesmerised by fears of vote-losing to react forcefully to his renewed defiance of the UN, would be further emboldened by Mr Baker's departure.

Anxious Republican leaders say that while Mr Baker could still, from the White House, keep his hand on the State Department's tiller when it really mattered, he can inject energy into the faltering Bush campaign only by being at the president's side. Working as a team, they believe that Mr Baker could make the most of Mr Bush's foreign policy successes, blunting the Democrats' focus on the economic front. But the world's loss might not be Mr Baker's gain. His widely mooted ambition to run for the White House himself could be impeded if Mr Bush lost and a 1992 Bush defeat cannot now be ruled out.

The president might yet try to burnish the ticket by jettisoning Dan Quayle, but only at the risk of seeming to stand neither by ideas nor by men when the going gets tough. With the economy unlikely to pick up convincingly before the election, he can no longer maintain as he did in 1988 that America is on course for renewed growth which would take care of the federal deficit.

However dubious the arithmetic of Mr Clinton's economic programme, therefore, the president needs to come up with a convincing alternative. These are problems of policy, not organisation. Mr Baker can do much for the latter. But only Mr Bush can reinvent his image as an experienced leader and problem-solver. He will not help himself by so obviously needing somebody else to pull his chestnuts from the fire.

TO PROTECT A SOURCE

A case opens before the High Court in London today which could face the management of Channel 4 with a choice between being in contempt of court, or releasing confidential information that could put an informant at risk of his life. The circumstances themselves are worrying enough; but the case also has wider implications for the relationship between the press and the courts. This is clearly a test case of some constitutional importance.

The informant is a potential witness to (and accomplice in) an alleged conspiracy to murder in Northern Ireland. The place, and the nature of the case, bring it within the Prevention of Terrorism Act. The act enables the police to demand disclosure of evidence of terrorist offences. The act allows Channel 4, to plead that disclosure of the identity of the informant to the Royal Ulster Constabulary could on balance do more harm to the public interest than good. Leaving aside the general public interest in journalists protecting their sources — on which the law takes an uneven view — the possible harm in this case is compounded by the nature of the alleged conspiracy which Channel 4's original programme last year, called *The Committee*, had exposed.

The programme claimed widespread collusion had taken place between clandestine Protestant paramilitary (ie terrorist) groups, and officers of the RUC, as a result of which some 20 sectarian murders were said to have been committed in the last two years. The illegal liaison was supposedly conducted through a secret "committee", from which the programme took its name. The informant said he was associated with that committee. In return for him telling his story on television, suitably concealed, the Channel 4 programme maker, Box Productions, gave him an absolute promise of anonymity, a promise Channel 4 itself now stands behind.

The alleged conspiracy embraces members of the RUC. Part of Channel 4's fear is that the informant's identity, once passed on even in confidence, may leak from the police

to paramilitary circles, who may be presumed to be eager to know who has betrayed them in order to kill him. All these are considerations for the two judges of the divisional court to weigh.

The Prevention of Terrorism Act is the sort of illiberal legislation which could only be justified in a civilised society, if at all, by a serious emergency such as war or insurrection. Parliament has deemed that such an emergency exists in Northern Ireland. But MPs could not have intended that an act for the suppression of terrorism in Northern Ireland would force a major domestic television channel into the kind of dilemma which now faces it. Channel 4 may feel it has little honourable alternative but to defy any court order to disclose the information, thus facing punishment for being in contempt of court.

Above all the case points to the absence of any statutory basis for freedom of the press in Britain. This absence has in the past tempted judges to assume that whenever freedom of the press is in collision with some other public good which is specifically enshrined in law, freedom of the press must be the lesser principle (otherwise Parliament would have recognised that too). Though freedom of the press is one of the rights guaranteed by the European Convention on Human Rights, a treaty to which Britain is bound in international law, that does not make good the lack of any statutory safeguard in domestic law.

Much attention has been given in Britain to the case for statutory restrictions on the press in the coverage of scandal. This debate must be balanced by the need for some statutory defence of press freedom, for instance by means of a Freedom of Information Act. That would indicate to judges who have to interpret the public interest that press freedom was not so light a matter that it could be set aside whenever it conflicts with some other public benefit. It is a basic freedom, no less so than the rule of law itself. And an essential part of press freedom must be the right to protect confidential sources in cases such as that before the court today.

A SUNDAY WINNER

The crowds were drawn to yesterday's first Sunday race meeting at Doncaster, but the Jockey Club's brave experiment cannot quite yet be called a success. Two legal obstacles inhibit the development of regular Sunday racing. Courses cannot charge for admission under the Sunday Observance Act of 1780; and on-course betting is barred under the Betting, Gaming and Lotteries Act of 1963. Kenneth Clarke, the home secretary, wants to change these laws; but his colleagues, faced already with the necessity of introducing a bill to reform Sunday trading, may hesitate before opening a second front.

They should not. The law is an archaism. It has a whiff of those twin British vices, class and hypocrisy. Upper-class England will desert its duties these coming weekdays for the glories of Goodwood. Come next Sunday, the rest of the nation will be denied the chance of a family day out at the races. Upper-class England had no difficulty placing a bet yesterday, since the law permits Sunday wagering to those sufficiently well-heeled to maintain a credit account. But by law, the rest of England could not bet on-course, where cash betting is not permitted. By law, all betting shops were closed.

No other god-fearing racing nation rules out Sunday racing. It flourishes in France; indeed, half the crowd at the *Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe* at Longchamp in October are Englishmen, denied their favourite recreation nearer home. Ireland began Sunday racing in 1985 with six meetings. Now 26

meetings are held; and they attract the biggest crowds of the week.

Once there was at least some justification for the law, in that other sports were also barred on Sunday. That too has changed. Cricket began the Sunday league in 1969. Test matches are now played — and sometimes even won! — on Sundays. Top league football: Grand Prix motor racing; Open golf and Wimbledon finals: all are held on Sundays. There seems no reason why the Sport of Kings (and of the Queen) should be the one exception.

The only plausible argument against Sunday racing is that seven-day, year-round performance would impose an intolerable burden on those who work in the racing industry. Even this argument is not convincing. Unsociable hours are intrinsic to the leisure industry, which by definition must be working when their customers are not. But some MPs, especially Labour MPs sympathetic to producer rather than consumer interests, oppose legislation on these grounds.

The Jockey Club should head them off. Monday racing, which usually features inferior hacks on inferior tracks, is unloved by (and largely unattended by) public and professionals alike. Racing could agree that, in weeks on which Sunday meetings were held, Monday would then be the blank day. Parliament would then be deprived of any excuse not to change the law; and Sunday would be less flat and more fun for thousands of racing fans.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

1 Pennington Street, London E1 9XN Telephone 071-782 5000

Freedom of press and from pressure

From Lord Crathorne

Sir, Your leader, "Mellor should stay" (July 24), perfectly summarises the reasons why the minister should not be "bounced from office by newspapers".

The creation of the ministry for national heritage with a seat in the Cabinet is profoundly important and something that many of us involved at all levels with the heritage have been advocating for years. You say that David Mellor "shows every sign of succeeding in the job" and having recently taken part in four heritage discussions with him your assessment rings true to me. His knowledge and enthusiasm and his keenness that those with ideas should always find his door open bodes well for the new ministry.

You mentioned Crichton Down and the resignation of my father, Sir Thomas Dugdale, "because an official in his department made a mistake...". My father's acceptance of ministerial responsibility is very different to David Mellor's predicament, which is a purely personal one.

I am heartened by the message of your editorial and am confident that it will be supported across the political spectrum.

Yours faithfully,
CRATHORNE,
Crathorne House, Yarm, Cleveland,
July 24.

Transport safety

From Mr Ian C. Statham

Sir, Mr C. P. Mather (letter, July 21) expresses concern that the proposed division of British Rail could lead to years of litigation following a rail crash. I believe his fears need be unfounded.

A well established parallel already exists in air travel. Hundreds of privately operated aircraft take off and land at airports run by private or public companies and fly in airspace controlled by a state-run air traffic control system.

In the event of an accident, an efficient and independent body (the Air Accident Investigation Branch) investigates and produces a report

From Mr Peter Thompson

Sir, In the first annual report of the Press Complaints Commission, published in May, it is stated that one of the immediate aims of the commission is: "To promote... generally established freedoms, including freedom of expression and the public's right to know, and the defence of the Press against improper pressure from government or elsewhere."

With respect to the use of the word "improper", the Matthew Trust (which produced in March a report on the media and the mentally disordered) wrote to Lord McGregor of Durris, chairman of the PCC, two months ago, asking for a clarification of this word and phrase. We have had no reply.

Further, you report (July 23) that the PCC is considering whether it should recommend changes to its code of practice to clarify what is justified in the public interest. Earlier this year, the trust took up this matter with Lord McGregor as well as Kenneth Baker, who was Home Secretary at the time. Our view was and is that "public interest" should not be defined, exclusively, by newspapers or by the PCC.

Yours etc,
PETER THOMPSON
(Director),
The Matthew Trust,
PO Box 604, SW6 3AG,
July 23.

detailing the causes. From these findings the courts can determine financial responsibility towards victims, should it be in dispute. The system works well and has contributed greatly to the fine safety record of airlines.

The analogy between rail and air travel is striking in many ways. The government would do well to study it carefully before finalising its plans for British Rail. Perhaps there is then also hope of avoiding the private monopolies created in every other major privatisation of recent years.

Yours faithfully,
IAN C. STATHAM
(Airline pilot),
43 Old Bath Road, Leckhampton,
Cheltenham, Gloucestershire.

Profitably organic

From Sir Julian Rose

Sir, The findings published in Mr Michael Murphy's study of the economics of organic farming (report, July 16) are equivocal and need to be seen in context.

Last year 6,000 full-time farmers left the land due to financial hardship; a further 6,000 farm and ancillary workers also quit. It is confidently predicted that these rates will continue until the end of the century. Most of these farmers run small to medium-sized holdings, which make up the majority of UK farms.

These statistics clearly indicate that for a high percentage farming is not profitable. The question whether it is organic or not has little or no significance. However, a much smaller percentage of farmers run large enterprises (from 500 to 5,000 acres plus). Using economies of scale and taking maximum advantage of

EC subsidies many of these farms have achieved profitable results.

Without such advantages they would be amongst those thousands of farms currently either teetering on the brink of bankruptcy or operating on only the slimmest of profit margins.

These are deeply worrying times for farming as a whole and clearly only radical measures are going to alter that. Organic farming has a key role to play as part of such measures, for when the real costs of agro-chemically assisted farming are finally accounted into the equation rather than sidestepped, it will become evident that organic agriculture is indeed "profitable", but in a much broader sense of that word than is currently recognised.

Yours sincerely,
JULIAN ROSE,
Path Hill Farm Cottage,
Goring Heath, Oxfordshire,
July 16.

Hedgerow carrots

From Mr Gary Crossley

Sir, "Without its old hedges, England would not be England" (leading article, July 21). How true, but you advocate making hedgerow removal without local authority approval a criminal offence. You want to force farmers to accept lower prices and become part of the real world, but you are not prepared to let them compete on equal terms.

With hedgerows, would it really be right to let local authority bureaucrats become the policemen? What qualifications do they have for this rather unscientific job? The licensing of hedgerows would add yet another cost to an industry deep in recession, and could lead to grossly unrealistic restraints on field size.

The government claims to be offering a carrot as well as a stick, but the £3.6 million incentive to maintain hedges is truly pathetic (less than £5 a year for the average farmer). It is not an appropriate compensating balance for turning farmers against

ing to run efficient businesses into criminals.

Yours faithfully,
GARY CROSSLEY (Deputy Editor),
Farmers Weekly, Quadrant House,
The Quadrant, Sutton, Surrey.

From Mr Robert Barr

Sir, I was interested to read that we are to pay our farmers £3.6 million to maintain some hedges. We were recently paying them to grub hedges out. Perhaps one day you will be reporting on the first of our agribusinessmen to pack 50 miles of "approved" hedgerow into an acre.

A silver lining to this farce might be in the possibility of the roots of this vegetation clogging up the grant-funded land drains, which remove our precious rainfall to ditch, river and sea. This would allow more of it to refill the aquifers that used to sustain farmer and gardener without undue trouble or cost.

Yours faithfully,
ROBERT BARR,
Hill House, Brenchley, Kent.

Trees and rainfall

From Professor James F. Mowbray

Sir, As the future of the biosphere remains uncertain after the meetings in Rio, it is appropriate to consider rationally what can be done, rather than declaim that solutions are unaffordable by the developed countries.

The emphasis has been on prevention of further denudation of the existing forest of the world, for good ecological reasons. The climatic consequences have, however, been poorly presented, and poorly understood.

The burning of carbon fuels over the past century has increased the carbon dioxide in the upper atmosphere, where it absorbs infra-red radiation and the air is heated. In the hotter parts of the world, in strong sunlight, the air may thus be too hot for clouds to form, even when there is plenty of water vapour, and without clouds no rain will fall.

In the course of collaborative research work on immune diseases in malnourished populations in central and east Africa I have revisited places where previously the rainfall was adequate. After removal of the

trees there are now drought, famine and disease.

In contrast, in Saudi Arabia and the Gulf states, where rainfall has always been low, I have seen the planting of trees followed by a marked alteration in rainfall. Indeed the clouds and rain following the trees resulted in flooding of a hospital in Jeddah in which I was working.

I noted an even more dramatic effect on rainfall in Dubai, where Shaikh Rashid al-Makhtoum, the ruler until his death last year, made a deliberate attempt to influence the local climate. He achieved this by planting many millions of trees and a large golf course, both of which use up atmospheric carbon dioxide throughout the whole year. The rainfall of Dubai, previously three to four inches per year, increased so that the opening of the Emirates golf course was interrupted by rainstorms and the car park flooded. The rain in Dubai continues in his memory, and this cheap and efficient climate

Letters to the editor should carry a daytime telephone number. They may be sent to a fax number — (071) 782 5046.

EC enthusiasm for recycling waste

From the Director General of British Glass

Sir, The announcement of the EC's packaging directive led to a proposal from the environment commissioner, Karel van Miert, to place nine dustbins outside every home in an effort to increase and improve recycling rates (report, July 16).

Fortunately there are better solutions and most people in the UK are aware of them. The glass industry has shown the way forward so far, with bottle-bank sites in every local district in the country except one — the City of London. It is hoped that the City will join the scheme soon.

Certain European countries, in their enthusiasm for recycling, seem to believe that merely collecting recyclable materials will miraculously create markets for them. Such nonsense should be consigned to the dustbin, before it causes even more environmental mischief than it is already doing in Germany, where the environmental benefits of its reclamation system are outweighed by the energy lost in the collection of unusable materials.

The long-established bottle-banking scheme is expanding fast (up 30 per cent in the first three months of 1992) and such systems continue to prove their economic and environmental worth over kerbside collection schemes.

Yours sincerely,
BILL COOK,
Director General, British Glass,
Northumberland Road,
Sheffield, South Yorkshire.

From Mr John Wittich

Sir, As much as 30 per cent of household waste in the United Kingdom is organic and most of it used for landfill. As a director of a firm that manufactures organic compost, I recently joined a study tour abroad of organic waste recycling facilities, organised by the University of Manchester.

Vejle, a Danish town of 22,000 households, recycles 63 per cent of its waste, and aims within the next year to incinerate a further 24 per cent to provide district heating, leaving only 13 per cent for landfill.

Acute mental patients

From Mr Jerry Westall

Sir, Your health services correspondent refers (report, July 17) to research presented by Professor Julian Leff at a conference indicating that long-stay mental patients discharged from Friern and Claybury hospitals in north London are not becoming homeless or entering the criminal justice system. The confirmation of this trend is very welcome.

However, the average age of this population is nearly 60, and their discharge is accompanied by a "dowry" payment from the health authority to finance their community care. The challenge that they thus present to service providers is therefore much less than that of the younger, acute cohort who have no "dowry" payment on discharge.

Dr Robert Sammut presented research at the same conference which referred to the acute admission wards at Bloomsbury and Islington. Twenty-five of the 64 allocated beds had been lost between

This is all achieved with only one dustbin for each household (though a small quantity of problem waste, such as batteries, needs to be handled separately).

Each householder is provided with one double waste rack which can be fixed under the kitchen sink. The rack holds one green and one black plastic bag and the kitchen waste is divided between the two. Organic waste goes into the green bag and inorganic waste into the black. When full the bags are transferred to the one bin for weekly collection. At the recycling plant the bags are automatically sorted by colour, the green bags are broken up and composted and the black bags are incinerated. This system accounts for the largest part of household waste.

I fear that we may have a long wait for such waste recycling here. If we cannot break the landfill habit without European legislation then we should support the commissioner's initiative, not deride it.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN WITTICH,
Rich Earth Ltd.,
Clandebye Estate,
Bangor, Co. Down,
July 22.

From Dr Vyvan Howard

Sir, Schopenhauer tells us that a novel idea usually goes through three phases: first ridicule, secondly violent attack and thirdly acceptance as being self-evident.

In reporting the EC's plans for waste disposal *The Times* swiftly got over the first of these stages with a few rather superficial wisecracks. Perhaps you can be persuaded next week to attack the plans and then *The Times* could examine more closely some of the best waste recycling suggestions (with the exception of the notion of incineration) to have emerged from Europe for some time.

Yours faithfully,
VYVAN HOWARD,
Royal Liverpool Children's Hospital Alder Hey,
Department of Foetal and Infant Pathology,
Eaton Road, Liverpool 12.

1990 and 1991; there was a near doubling of patients referred with psychosis; bed occupancy had risen from 83 per cent to 91 per cent; and average length of stay had decreased.

The pressure on beds and higher turnover of patients are some of the difficulties faced by authorities which are resulting in the distressing number of mentally disturbed people on the streets and in prison. Professor Leff draws attention to other factors, such as the closure of large hostels, causing homelessness, but they are only part of the problem.

More research into this younger "revolving-door" group of people who follow a pattern of short admission, discharge without adequate housing or follow-up, and readmission — often involving the criminal justice system — is urgently required.

Yours faithfully,
JERRY WESTALL (Research and communications officer),
National Schizophrenia Fellowship,
28 Castle Street,
Kingston upon Thames, Surrey,
July 17.

Aids education

From Mr Valerie Riches

Sir, Michael Jarman's letter (July 21) defending the involvement of Barnardo's in Aids education is based on the assumption that children aged 11 to 13 "need" to know about this subject.

According to BBC TV's *Panorama* on Aids on July 20, the vast majority of Aids cases in this country arise from high-risk groups (including homosexuals, injecting drug abusers and the sexual partners of these groups). Thus most people in the UK have very little chance of being exposed to HIV and contracting Aids, and for young adolescents the risk is effectively zero.

Yet Aids education in schools is now used as an opportunity to instruct young people in unnatural sexual practices including anal and oral sex. It is for this reason that many parents are concerned to protect their children from proselytising groups with "educational" aspirations.

The only sort of Aids education which 11 to 13-year-olds need is to be instructed in the manifestly obvious health and social advantages of chastity and self-restraint in personal relationships. This approach, however, is conspicuously absent from officially sponsored sex/Aids education.

Yours sincerely,
VALERIE RICHES
(Director),
Family and Youth Concern,
Wicken, Milton Keynes,
Buckinghamshire,
July 21.

Flying kites

From Mr Keith Graham

Sir, Your eye-catching headline today "RAF fly in endangered red kites" has convinced me that we really do need the European Fighter Aircraft, and quickly.

Yours faithfully,
KEITH GRAHAM,
Westwood Cottage,
Park Street, Hovingham, York,
July 23.

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
July 25: By command of The Queen, the Lord Camoys, Lord-in-Waiting, was present at the presentation of the Duke of Edinburgh's Commonwealth Study Conference today.

This evening His Royal Highness attended a dinner at Blenheim Palace. The Duke of Edinburgh, President of the Conference, was in attendance. Brigadier Miles Hunt-Davis was in attendance. The Duke of Edinburgh, President of the Conference, was in attendance.

KENSINGTON PALACE
July 25: The Prince of Wales this evening visited Salisbury and was received by Her Majesty's Lord-Lieutenant for Wiltshire (Lord Michael St. John). His Royal Highness, President, attended a Service in the Cathedral to mark the conclusion of the Salisbury Spire Appeal.

Lieutenant Commander Robert Fraser, RN, was in attendance.

ST JAMES'S PALACE
July 25: The Duke of Kent.

Chairman of the United Kingdom Trustees, today attended the final Group presentations at the conclusion of the Seventh Duke of Edinburgh's Commonwealth Study Conference today.

Later, His Royal Highness attended the conference banquet held at Blenheim Palace. Commander Roger Walker, RN, was in attendance.

KENSINGTON PALACE
July 26: The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon today visited Cheshire and was received by The Hon Michael Flower (Vice Lord-Lieutenant of Cheshire).

Her Royal Highness, President of the Girl Guides Association, this afternoon visited the Cheshire Border International Camp at Village Farm, Church Minshull.

The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon this evening visited Knutsford, in connection with the 700th Anniversary of the Granting of the Royal Charter to the town.

Her Royal Highness, Patron, the Hallé Concerts Society, later attended a concert given by the Hallé Orchestra at Tatton Park, Knutsford.

Mrs. Jane Stevens was in attendance.

Today's royal engagements

Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother will open the new Buckland District Council offices in East Dereham, Norfolk, at 3.45.

Prince Edward, as Trustee of the Duke of Edinburgh's Award, will meet volunteers from the Kent and East Sussex Canal restoration group working on the renovation of Carpenters Road Lock, Tower Hamlets, at 2.15; and will launch the Lower Lea Project, at Kesslers International Ltd, Newham, at 3.15. Later, as patron, he will attend a concert at the Royal Concert Hall, Glasgow, at 7.30.

His Royal Highness, President, given by the National Youth Orchestra of Scotland.

Princess Alexandra will open the Halesare Unit, the new mental health services facility, at Ayrham General Hospital at 2.30.

Leathersellers' Company

The following have been elected officers of the Leathersellers' Company for the ensuing year: Master, Mr C.G. Daniels; Second Warden, Mr J.G. Curtis; Third Warden, Mr J.G. Newton; Third Warden, Mr M.R. Bynon.

Weavers' Company

The following have been elected officers of the Weavers' Company for the ensuing year: Upper Bailiff, Mr G. Fairclough; Lower Bailiff, Mr G. Fairclough; Renter Bailiff, Mr G. Fairclough; Yeasdale Upper Warden, Mr W.J. Burras; Renter Warden, Dr R.B. Ingie.

Anniversaries

BIRTHS: Jean Bernoulli, mathematician, Basel, 1667; Thomas Campbell, poet, Glasgow, 1777; Sir George Biddell Airy, Astronomer-Royal, 1836-92, Alnwick, Northumberland, 1801; Alexandre Dumas fils, dramatist, Paris, 1824; Hilaire Belloc, writer, La Celle, St Cloud, France, 1870; Giose Carducci, poet, Nobel laureate 1906, Valdicastello, Italy, 1835; Enrique Granados, composer, Lleida, Spain, 1867.

DEATHS: Mikhail Lermontov, poet, killed in a duel, Pyatigorsk, Russia, 1841; John Dalton, chemist, Manchester, 1844; Ferruccio Busoni, pianist and composer, Berlin, 1924; Gertrude Stein, writer, Paris, 1946; Richard Aldington, novelist and biographer, Malton, 1962; Antonio de Oliveira Salazar, prime minister of Portugal 1932-68, Lisbon, 1970; James Mason, film actor, Switzerland, 1984; Sir Osbert Lancaster, cartoonist and writer, 1986.

The Bank of England received its charter, 1695.

Royal Berkshire Regiment

The annual service of the Royal Berkshire Regiment, Old County, was held yesterday at the cenotaph, Brock Barracks, Reading. The Ven W.R. Birrell officiated and Mr W.C. Hamilton, Windsor branch, read the lesson.

Brigadier W.A. Mackintosh, Colonel of the Duke of Edinburgh's Royal Regiment (Berkshire and Wiltshire) laid the wreath and took the salute at the march past.

Nature notes

FAMILIES of swallows and house-m Martins are feeding together in the sky above farm buildings. In the south of England, they are at risk from hobbles with young still in the nests, who sweep in from the horizon and strike at them in mid air. Little owls, young and old, are hunting in the wheatfields: farmers combining at night see them standing on fence posts in the glare of the tractor's headlights. Black-headed gulls are leaving their breeding colonies, and beginning to arrive back in ones and twos in parks and on playing fields.

Musk mallow is in flower in dry ditches: its petals are flimsier, and a paler pink, than those of common mallow. At field edges, purple lucerne grows wild, along with other members of the pea family,

especially just now the pink retharrow, with its woody stem, and meadow vetchling, with its yellow flowers among grassy leaves. Large white butterflies are very common this year, and rise in clouds from railway embankments as a train passes. On a large burdock plant, they feed on the abundant purple flowers alongside small whites, green veined whites, gatekeepers and ringlets, all competing with bumblebees and hoverflies.

DJM



Captain Simon Christopher Thomsett, of the Royal Hampshire Regiment, married Miss Claire Mary Pearce, younger daughter of Sir Idris and Lady Pearce, at St Michael's, Mickleham, Surrey on Saturday. A guard of honour was found by officers of the regiment, one of their last social duties together as the Royal Hampshire are being disbanded as part of cutbacks in the forces. In September its soldiers will merge with the Queen's Regiment to form the Princess of Wales's Royal Regiment

Birthdays today

Mr Allan Border, cricketer, 37; Lord Cawley, 79; Mr Peter Coker, 66; Sir Robert Cowan, chairman, Highlands and Islands Enterprise, 60; Mr Christopher Dean, ice skater, 34; Sir Ronald Dearing, former chairman, Post Office Corporation, 62; Miss Jo Durie, tennis player, 32; Dame Mary Green, former headmistress, Kildbrooke School, 70; Mr Jack Higgins, novelist, 63; Lord Jenkins of Putney, 84; Professor J.O.D. McGee, pathologist, 53; Sir James Munn, former chairman, Training Commission, 72; Sir Denis Rickitt, civil servant, 85; Mrs Shirley Williams, former MP, 62.

London School of Economics

Notice is given of a special meeting of the Court of Governors to be held at 6.00pm on Thursday, July 30, 1992, at the School. Enquiries from members of the Court to 071-955 7062.

Latest wills

Mr Ivo Farrel, of Leicester, who died intestate, left estate valued at £5,511,114 net.

Mrs Vera Wise, of Hove, East Sussex. £643,221

Mr C.L. Mumford and Miss P.J. Green. The marriage took place on Saturday at St Thomas's, Walton-on-the-Hill, Stafford, of Mr Christopher Mumford, younger son of the late Rev Peter Mumford and of Mrs Vincent Green, to Miss Jill Green, only daughter of Mr and Mrs Vincent Green.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Miss Lesley Taylor. Miss Sian Travis and Miss Tracey Harris. Mr Julian Carr was best man.

A reception was held at the Moor House Hotel, Acton Trussell, and the honeymoon will be spent abroad.

Mr I.R.A. Logan and Miss D.M.B. O'Toole. The marriage took place on Saturday at the Church of St Mary Magdalen, Helmdon, Northamptonshire, of Mr Ian Logan, only son of Sir Donald Logan and Lady Logan, of South Kensington, to Miss Debra O'Toole, daughter of Mr and Mrs Karl O'Toole, of Waggawagga, New South Wales. Canon Hugh Wybrew officiated.

Marriages

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Miss Lesley Taylor. Miss Sian Travis and Miss Tracey Harris. Mr Julian Carr was best man.

A reception was held at the Moor House Hotel, Acton Trussell, and the honeymoon will be spent abroad.

Captain S.C. Thomsett and Miss C.M. Pearce. The marriage took place on Saturday at St Michael's, Mickleham, Surrey, of Captain Simon Christopher Thomsett, of the Royal Hampshire Regiment, son of Mr and Mrs James Thomsett, of Albrighton, Shropshire, to Miss Claire Mary Pearce, younger daughter of Sir Idris and Lady Pearce, of Mickleham. The Rev P. Ince officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Miss Jo Ince, Miss Virginia Mobbs and Miss Kirsty Whitmore. Mr Craig Whitmore was best man.

A guard of honour was found by Officers of the Royal Hampshire Regiment.

A reception was held at the

home of the bride and the honeymoon will be spent in the West Indies.

Mr G.R. Bovill and Miss A.J. Hare. The marriage took place on July 25, at St Andrew's Church, Clewer, of Mr Giles Bovill, son of Mr and Mrs W.G. Bovill, to Miss Alison Hare, daughter of Mr and Mrs B.J. Hare.

The bride, who was given away by her father, was attended by Leonora, Georgina and Annabel Bovill, Richard Phillips and Miss Susan Burder, daughter of Mr and Mrs Robert Burder, of Farnham, Surrey. A reception was held at the bride's home.

Mr R.W. Macmillan and Miss S.J. Pierce. The marriage took place on Saturday at the Church of St Gregory and St Martin, Wye, Kent, of Mr Robert Macmillan, younger son of Mr William Macmillan, of Widdington, Surrey, and Mrs Carol Macmillan, of Wye, Surrey, to Miss Sarah Pierce, daughter of Mr and Mrs Brendan Pierce, of Farnham, Surrey. Canon David Marwood officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Katherine Pierce.

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Forthcoming marriages

Mr A. Cook and Miss K.I. Montague. The engagement is announced between Andrew, elder son of Mr and Mrs P.J. Cook, of Middlesbrough, Cleveland, and Kate, daughter of Mr and Mrs D.E. Montague, of Dordogne, France.

Mr I.G. Hilditch and Miss J.P. Green. The engagement is announced between Ian, son of Mr Peter Hilditch, and the late Mrs Marjorie Hilditch, of Prestbury, Cheshire, and Joanna, daughter of Mr and Mrs Richard Green, of Lyonsall, Herefordshire.

Mr J. Hudson and Miss C.E.O. Taylor. The engagement is announced between John, son of Mr and Mrs D. Hudson, and Claire, daughter of Mrs P.D. Taylor and Mr R.J.F. Taylor.

Mr J.D.S. Longfield and Miss R.S.G. Peverett. The engagement is announced between James, son of Brigadier and Mrs Desmond Longfield, of Downton, Wiltshire, and Rosalind, daughter of Mr and Mrs Michael Peverett, of Sunshine Beach, Queensland, Australia.

Mr A.W.J. Mitchell and Miss E.C. Magrath. The engagement is announced between Alexander, younger son of Mrs James Mitchell and the late Mr James Mitchell, of Wiltford-cum-Lake, Salisbury, and Emma, daughter of Mr and Mrs John Magrath, of Penworth, Sussex.

Mr A.J.M. Nugent and Miss M. Snyder. The engagement is announced between Andrew, only son of Mr and Mrs Michael Nugent, of Tatham Manor, York, USA, and Maryanne, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs James Half Snyder, of Middletown, Ohio, USA.

Captain R.W. Payne and Miss S.J. Thomas. The engagement is announced between Brian Wyndham, elder son of Major and Mrs Paul Payne, of Old Cleeve, Somerset, and Sally Jane, daughter of Mr and Mrs Garnet Thomas, of Ferwig, Dyfed.

Mr D.L. Pood and Miss M.S. Nevin. The engagement is announced between Daniel, second son of Mr and Mrs Richard Pood, of The Nook, Nailsworth, Gloucestershire, and Barbara, only daughter of Mr Peter and the late Mrs J.R. Nevin, of Gifford, Newcastle upon Tyne.

Evidence of the Romans' liking for beef has been discovered by archaeologists. Ancient skulls of decorated cattle and milk kins found at Wootton Bassett on the Isle of Wight are being hailed as evidence of a Roman abattoir. Researchers believe that Romans used the area to salt beef before loading it aboard ships.

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Freeing the Christian church from supernatural fetters

Catholicism's problems in Ireland demonstrate in an extreme form the crisis for Christianity generally within the western world. For the churches as a whole have failed to adjust to the key shift in worldview which has been taking place for over 200 years and which, outside the sphere of religion, is now complete. The shift, that is from supernaturalism — a world controlled and regularly intervened in by an omnipotent God (and by other transcendent powers) also to naturalism — a world which, though it may regularly surprise and delight us, does not require appeal to any force or forces outside for explanation.

The reluctance of Christianity to accept this change, its continued clinging to the supernatural, has led to the churches being increasingly pushed to the margins of life in the West. Though some flourish there — for it is plainly the case that conservative, evangelical Christianity is growing fast — they do so in a defiant opposition to the rest of

human activity. The revival of claims for miraculous healings and the driving out of demons in previously mainstream churches do aid recruiting, but at the price of causing most people to see Christianity as belonging to a lunatic fringe which they avoid like the plague. The shift, that is from supernaturalism — a world controlled and regularly intervened in by an omnipotent God (and by other transcendent powers) also to naturalism — a world which, though it may regularly surprise and delight us, does not require appeal to any force or forces outside for explanation.

Where supernaturalist extravagances have been resisted, the situation is hardly any more healthy. First because the public face of Christianity has been monopolised by the extremists to such an extent that more moderate positions are not noticed. But also because the attempts made to adjust gradually (and often grudgingly) to new knowledge only when it becomes unavoidable has led, over the years, to the view of a "God of the gaps" steadily

shrinking away. Current discussion around the subject of the origins of the universe shows this clearly. Whilst it may be possible to maintain that a supernatural, creator God could still lie behind the big bang, the fact that from that point on there is no further role for such a being surely limits the status and significance it has as a focus of faith. It is hardly the basis for a Christianity understood as a way of life.

For that to be achieved, a real leap of faith is required. Christianity has to be rescued from the supernatural framework in which it has hitherto existed, and its story must be retold in terms that are natural and wholly this worldly. At this point cries of "heresy" and "reductionism" sound. Since Jesus plainly believed in a supernatural God, to abandon that now is surely to part company from him, and say that he was wrong on this. And if that is so, what possible credibility can he have as the heart of a tradition of faith?

But the argument is false. For Jesus supernaturalism was part of the agreed understanding of the world in which he lived. Naturally, therefore, he accepted and worked with it, and with much else that was common to the people of his day, before going on to challenge them with insights that were distinctive and his own. His followers held to those insights, but were not frightened to develop them as the world changed, nor to tell them in new words to suit new settings. The shift in the fourth century from the language of a Jewish sect into that of the Greek world was no less great than what is called for now.

Today more and more Christian people, both lay and ordained, are letting go of the impossible requirements of a supernatural faith. Large numbers — if we accept the evidence of opinion polls into the beliefs of regular worshippers — have abandoned as literal and historical events the stories of the virgin birth and of resurrection, and along with them

the notion of individual survival beyond death. They would not, however, feel that they are any less Christian because of this. Nor would they see either of the last two shifts as meaning that they have let go of what is central to faith in resurrection, the power of life to triumph over the life-denying.

Yes, institutional Christianity checks the free expression of such faith, and traditional believers are quick to say that it is not Christian. It is past time this was challenged. There is here a continuity of faith which goes deeper than creeds or doctrines. The genius of Christianity has been its ability to relate to the whole of the life that human beings live. Supernaturalism now frustrates that. If Christianity is to be able to bring its real insights to bear on the shaping of today's world, it has to let go.

Hugh Dawes is vicar of St James's, Cambridge and author of *Freeing the Faith* published by SPCK.

Telephone 071 481 4000

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Telefax 071 782 7827

BIRTHS
On July 22nd, 1992, in Guernsey to Sally (nee Wood) and John, a daughter, Philippa Louise Murre.

LEWIS - On July 17th, to Michaela and Simon, a son, Peter.

LOWE - On July 22nd, to Corine and Carlotta (nee O'Connell), a daughter, Emma Louise.

RHIND - On July 24th 1992, to the North Devon District Council, a son, William William Rhind.

SUCHY - On July 20th, to Gabriella (nee Kocian) and Tony, a daughter, Arabella Katherine Anthony.

ANNIVERSARIES
1992 - Richard and Heather celebrate their first wedding anniversary today.

DIAMOND ANNIVERSARIES
1932 - At All Souls, Loughborough, Leicestershire, a son, William William Rhind.

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LEWIS - On July 17th, to Michaela and Simon, a son, Peter.

LOWE - On July 22nd, to Corine and Carlotta (nee O'Connell), a daughter, Emma Louise.

OBITUARIES

ROBERT LIDDELL

Robert Liddell, novelist, travel writer and critic, died in Athens on July 23 aged 83. He was born in Tunbridge Wells on October 13, 1908.

OF THE score or so of books Robert Liddell wrote, none made his name. But he was one of the most respected writers of his generation, and, possibly, one of the most underrated English novelists of his time. His quality is amply demonstrated in a work like *The Last Enchantments*. The term "immensely distinguished" does not, when applied to him, sound foolish.

Robert John Liddell was educated at Halesbury College. At 19 he went up to Corpus Christi College, Oxford, where he was one of the star pupils of his year. He took first class honours in Classics in 1931, and stayed on to do a B.Litt. In 1933 he was awarded Edwards Scholar. Until 1938 he worked as senior assistant in the Bodleian Library. Then he went to Finland as a lecturer at the University of Helsinki. From there he went to the former Farouk University at Alexandria where he lectured from 1942 to 1951. He was also assistant professor of English at Cairo University in 1951. From the early 1950s he lived in Athens, where he was British Council lecturer and, from 1963 until 1968, head of the English department at the university.

Robert Liddell's first four books were fiction: three novels, including *The Almond Tree* (1938) and a collection of short stories, *Waiting Place* (1945). They were all published by Cape, a firm which, under its redoubtable founder — it is now odd to recall — hardly ever published a bad book and whose fiction list could have been tailored for the likes



of Liddell, who was a most austere, elegant and thoroughly "literary" novelist. Liddell first began to be talked about when he published his influential *A Treatise on the Novel* (1947). This is a narrow, even an extremist

book, but it remains the classic statement of the case for the "pure novel" and, as such, and because of its intelligence and judiciously, it is highly important. The novel, for Liddell, must concentrate on human beings and their mutual re-

lations," and he believes that such concentration is "so rare — in the English novel that any writer who conscientiously practises it is almost sure to be accused of 'imitating Jane Austen', whether their minds are alike or not." His ideal novelist is not in fact Henry James — which one would have expected — but Jane Austen and the twentieth century writer whom he assumed to be most like her, Ivy Compton-Burnett.

He wrote invaluable on both novelists in two books, *The Novels of Ivy Compton-Burnett* (1955) and *The Novels of Jane Austen* (1963). Walter Allen thought Liddell's *Treatise* was "too prissy and governessy to be quite admirable" but found his novels to be something quite different; and, in particular, the one which most have agreed is his masterpiece, *The Last Enchantments* (1948), which is set in north Oxford and whose title refers to Matthew Arnold's famous elegy of the city. The *Treatise* is indeed a trifle lacking in humour, and does strike its reader as being somewhat absolute; it is nevertheless a standard text for serious novelists who may, of course, take it or leave it. Liddell avoided, and advocated the avoidance of, descriptive writing — but his travel books such as *The Morea* (1958) abound in fine descriptive writing.

The Last Enchantments is a relentless comedy in whose narrative voice we encounter a sort of caricature of the writer of the *Treatise*. The book is certainly out of the Compton-Burnett stable, but it does something Compton-Burnett could hardly have done better and it is still, over 30 years after it first appeared, on the list of many readers' "funniest novels" along with the best of Compton Mackenzie and P. G. Wodehouse. In the book, Liddell describes some apparently

half-mad but utterly convincing people in Oxford: scholars, minor writers, their servants and landladies, and university-hangers-on. The central character, the pretentious and unforgivable Mrs Foyle, is a female Coriolanus, a sort of female Lear, but is somehow unable to gain tragic stature. The talk of Oxford tea parties has never been so brilliantly captured.

Other novels, particularly *The Gantillons* (1940) and *Stepsons* (1969) are almost as good. Liddell specialised in family tyrants, sadists and inventors of hateful and putting-down remarks. One remembers Margery Gantillon and, in *Stepsons*, the horrible German stepmother, Elsa, a destroyer of the young who makes readers shudder for years after they have put the book down. It was cruelty and perversity that Liddell was so good at depicting, as in Margery Gantillon's trick of giving people what they have to eat and then asking such questions as: "If it wasn't nice, is it likely I should have given it to you for dinner?" Liddell may have had very narrow ideas of what was allowable in a novel and what was not, but the limits he set were ideal in his own case.

He translated Demetrios Sicilianos's *Old and New Athens* (1962) and Professor Linos Politis's admirable *A History of Modern Greek Literature* (1973) and wrote four good travel books, including *Byzantium and Istanbul* (1956), and a superb Jamesian road play called *A Lesson From The Master* (broadcast in 1966). Another valuable work was his biography of the great Greek homosexual poet — possibly the most enchanting to read in all twentieth century literature — Constantine Cavafy: *A Critical Biography* (1974). He never married.

CAPTAIN PETER MANISTY

Captain Peter Foster Manisty, DSC, MBE, a pioneer of the railway preservation movement in Britain, died on June 15 aged 76. He was born on July 5, 1915.

DECORATED at Anzio, mentioned three times in dispatches, and the captain of one of Her Majesty's aircraft carriers — Peter Manisty was a rising star in the Royal Navy. But he gave it all up because he wanted to run a railway.

This lifelong ambition was at first frustrated when British Rail said that it had no job for him. So Manisty decided to start a railway of his own and became a founder of the Bluebell Line. It was Manisty who, in 1959, gave it its name — despite the doubts of other committee members who said that no one would know where the line was. However, it caught the public imagination and the passengers.

Several years on, Manisty started the Association of Railway Preservation Societies (ARPS), and threw his energy into the newly-created Transport Trust, a charity formed to protect, among other things, Britain's rail heritage.

In the 1970s Manisty, already a leading pioneer of private railways, launched the operation "Barry Rescue". On discovering dozens of British Rail's old steam engines waiting to be broken up in a scrapyard in South Wales, he negotiated with its owner, secured the agreement of British Rail and organised volunteers to restore them.

Sceptics shook their heads. Many engines looked beyond repair: their brass fittings missing and their boilers choked with rust. However, Manisty had served in a minesweeper that had rescued 3,000 soldiers at Dunkirk, and ever since had regarded nothing as impossible. That 950 locomotives survive, a quarter of a century after the age of steam, is due in no small measure to Manisty's vision and energy.

As a boy he wanted to be an engine driver. His father, Paymaster Rear-Admiral Sir Eldon Manisty, persuaded him to try warships instead. Born in Ealing, west London,

young Peter went to the nautical college at Pangbourne and later to the training ship *Frobisher*, where, in 1933, George V presented him with the King's Dirk for being the most outstanding cadet.

Manisty served as a navigating officer throughout the second world war. He was in the carrier *Furious* and the cruiser *Orion*, in which he was serving when mentioned in dispatches during the invasion of Sicily and when he won the DSC at Anzio. He was mentioned again after D-Day, and then left to serve as fleet navigation officer in the Pacific.

After the Japanese surrender he served in the aircraft carrier *Phoenix*, and as executive officer, and then captain, of the aircraft carrier *Unicorn* during the Korean war. When posted to the staff of Nato's supreme allied commander in Paris, he surprised his contemporaries by leaving the navy.

The year was 1958, the age of the "golden bowler", when the forces were contracting with the approaching end of national service. Manisty, still only 43, saw it as a golden opportunity to revert, at least in part, to his boyhood ambition and seek a second career with British Rail. BR, though, was little interested in naval officers, however enthusiastic they might be. Its own management training scheme was well established.

Manisty found a sales job with Plessey, which suited his naval experience. He travelled widely for a decade, selling electronics throughout the Far East and the Middle East.

He indulged his love of trains in his spare time, becoming involved with the Bluebell Line on leaving the fleet, and then throwing himself into railway preservation almost full-time on retiring from Plessey in his late 50s. His work was recognised by his being made an MBE.

Known affectionately by preservationists as "Captain Pugwash", he drilled disparate bands of volunteers into an effective force that won the attention of Whitehall. He gave up the chairmanship of the ARPS only five years ago. He is survived by his wife, Marion.

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JOHNNY LETMAN

Johnny Letman, jazz trumpeter, died in New York on July 17 aged 74. He was born in McCormick, South Carolina, on September 4, 1917.

JOHNNY Letman was a mainstream jazz trumpeter who combined the art of playing lead trumpet with the big bands of Cab Calloway, Lucky Millinder and Count Basie, with a solo style that owed much to Louis Armstrong. The trombonist Dickie Wells described Letman as one of the major disciples of Armstrong.

Letman enjoyed a second career in the 1980s as trumpeter and singer with the New Orleans Blues Serenaders. This band, drawn from the successful New York state show *One More Time* and led by the Swedish pianist Lars Edgren, toured Europe frequently. Letman became widely known for his regular appearances at European festivals with the Serenaders and with the Harlem Jazz and Blues Band, with which he came to Europe in 1990.

In New York, he was respected by fellow musicians as



one of the most reliable and enthusiastic session trumpeters. His diligence in supporting Buck Clayton through ill health in the 1970s was repaid when Clayton offered him the lead chair in the Swing Band, which Clayton led for the last years of his life.

John Bernard Letman grew up in Chicago, where he played trumpet with a boys' club before working with Nat "King" Cole while still a teenager. He played with many groups in the city before making his first records in Los Angeles with Freddie Slack in 1942. He went on to play with Horace Henderson's big band and in the mid-1940s recorded with Phil Moore, Lena Horne and Una Mae Cardillo. In 1949, Letman first recorded with the organist Milt Buckner, with whom he made

a successful French tour almost 20 years later, both men recording in Paris with Tiny Grimes and Hal Singer.

In the 1950s Letman played and recorded with many of the most famous names in jazz, including Basie, Coleman Hawkins, Stuff Smith and Earl Hines. His first major recording under his own name, *Many Angles of John Letman*, appeared in 1960. It revealed an individual jazz voice, steeped in Armstrong, but recognisably independent. Perhaps his best work is preserved on a 1977 disc from his European tour with Sammy Price under the title *Just Right*, although he had become known to English enthusiasts before that for his recording on Doug Dobell's "77" label with Pete Brown and Bernard Addison.

Letman suffered, in the 1980s, some hip problems that threatened to curtail his second career, and he was advised by Doc Cheatham (12 years his senior) to change his anguished and embouchure completely. However, Letman was determined not to sacrifice his rich tone and high-pressure method of reaching the upper register. He persevered, and continued to develop musically. His playing during a tour of Germany, Switzerland, Italy and Finland that he had completed shortly before his death confirmed that his powers were undiminished.

ALFRED DRAKE

Alfred Drake, whose rich baritone voice spearheaded the revival of American musical comedy, died of heart failure, after suffering from cancer, at Mount Sinai Medical Centre, Manhattan, on July 25, aged 77. He was born in New York.



WHEN the curtain went up on the first Broadway production of *Oklahoma!* in 1943, Alfred Drake began singing "Oh, What a Beautiful Morning", a new era was born in the musical theatre. The production heralded a move away from the stilted nonsense of the pre-war years towards something approaching truth and beauty. Drake, in the lead role of Curly, won universal praise and the Drama Critics Award for his singing of such numbers as "People Will Say We're in Love" and "The Surrey with the Fringe on Top".

Drake went on to star in the original production of *Kiss Me, Kate* in 1948 and five years later won a second Drama Critics Award and a Tony Award for his performance in the leading role of Hajj in *Kismet*. Brooks Atkinson wrote in the *New York Times*: "Alfred Drake gives a superb performance. He sings like a thoroughbred and with one of the best voices in the theatre. But Mr Drake is also an immensely resourceful ac-

tor." The praise was well justified. Although it was his musical roles that brought him fame, Drake was a serious actor who held his own with such legendary figures as Katharine Hepburn in *Much Ado About Nothing* in 1957, and with Richard Burton in the 1963 Broadway production of *Hamlet*. His last major drama was Jose Quintero's production of *The Skin of Our Teeth* in 1975.

As a romantic lead, Alfred Drake had a remarkably long run. In 1973, at the age of 58, he once again received rave reviews for his performance as the suave, silver-haired Honoré Lachalles in a revival of *Gigi*, singing "I Remember It Well" and "Thank Heaven for Little Girls". "Thank Heaven for Alfred Drake."

responded the *New York Times* headline.

Born Alfred Capurro, Drake grew up in Brooklyn. With the encouragement of his musically-inclined mother, he began singing with the choir of Our Lady of Good Counsel Church and later joined the Brooklyn College glee club. His professional career began, inauspiciously, he was hidden away in a Gilbert and Sullivan chorus at the Adelphi Theatre in Manhattan. He later joined his elder brother in a small opera company performing on the Steel Pier in Atlantic City.

Drake was an understudy in the musical *White Horse Inn* in 1935, and two years later had a chorus part in the Rodgers and Hart musical *Babes in Arms*. It was there that he became noticed, and began a progression that led to *Oklahoma!*. Perhaps surprisingly, he never made the jump from Broadway to Hollywood. Although he appeared in several network television specials, including a revival of *Kiss Me, Kate*, his only appearance on the big screen was in the unmemorable *Tars and Spars* in 1946. Drake was inducted into the Theatre Hall of Fame in 1981 and in 1990 received the Tony Honor of Excellence award.

He is survived by his second wife, Esther, whom he met while they were both in the cast of *Oklahoma!*, and by two daughters.

Church news

Clergy appointments

The Rev Andrew Tremlett, Assistant Priest, Torquay, St Martin's, St Mark and Holy Trinity (Exeter), to be Assistant Chaplain, St Mary's, Rotterdam, and the Missions to Seamen, Rotterdam, Holland (Europe).
The Rev Michael Walter, permission to officiate, diocese of Exeter, to be Assistant Priest, Feltham (London).
The Rev Michael Whitlock, Rector, Medley w. Micklestone and rural Dean of Whitkirk (Ripon), to be Vicar, St Peter, Morley (Wakefield).
The Rev Dr Nicholas Wright, Chaplain and Fellow of Worcester College, Oxford (Oxford), to be also Canon Theologian of Coventry Cathedral (Coventry).

Resignations and retirements

The Rev John Allen, Team Vicar, Bracknell Team Ministry (Oxford), to retire as from September 20.
The Rev John Bryant, Rector, Great Leighs, and Priest-in-charge, Little Leighs (Cheshire), to retire as from July 31.
The Rev Eric Huband, Rector, St Martin, East Horsley (Guildford), to retire as from October 31.

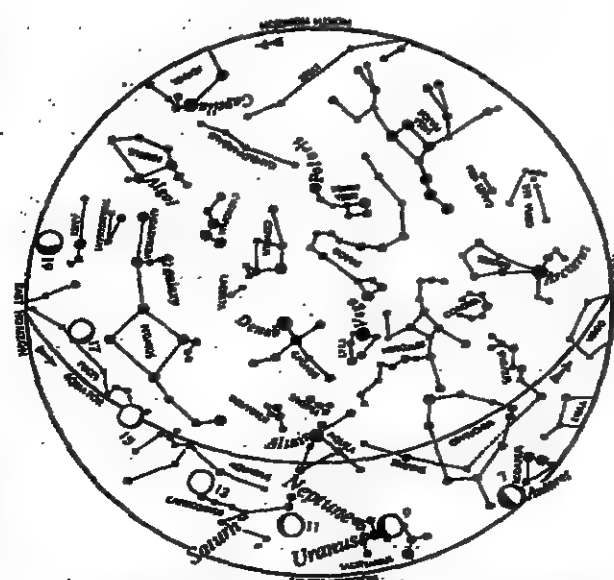
er appointment

Christine Frazer, to be Army Chaplain, Ecclestone, to be Chaplain, Army, parish of All Saints, here (Guildford).

scrive wins 0,000 award

A Suffolk Wildlife Trust is won a £10,000 award to be Anglian Water for its inner Alderbury project on the east coast. The reserve consists of intertidal mud flats, grazing marsh and salttings. The prize was the largest of five awards for nature conservation.

The sky at night in August



The diagram shows the brighter stars that will be above the horizon in the last half of the month. Local mean time, at places away from the Greenwich meridian, the Greenwich time to which the diagram applies are less than the above by one hour for each 15 deg west of Greenwich and earlier by a like amount if the place be east. The sky should be turned to find the horizon the observer is facing shown by the words around the circle is at the bottom, the north being at the centre. Greenwich mean time, known by astronomical or Universal Time and expressed in 24-hour notation, is used in the accompanying notes unless otherwise stated.

23rd. Saturn is in Capricornus and at opposition on the 7th at 0.2 magnitude. The full Moon will be to the north on the 12th/13th. The ringed planet will be due south at midnight and well placed for observation. A small telescope will show the rings and Titan.

Uranus is in Sagittarius and sets soon after midnight by the end of August. The gibbous Moon passes to the north on the 10th/11th. Neptune is just to the north

variable star in Perseus, fades from its usual brightness of 2.1 to 3.4 magnitude every 69 hours taking about five hours to fade and another five hours to recover normal brightness. It can be seen when faint this month about these times: 4d 02h, 6d 23h, 27d 00h and 29d 21h.

Algol is one of the brighter stars in the constellation Perseus which can be seen coming up in the north-east soon after dark during the summer and early autumn evenings. The constellation also gives its name to the Perseid meteor shower which can be relied upon to give a fair to good display almost every year.

Meteors or shooting stars are hard to see unless the sky is clear and dark, so the study of these fleeting objects is much hampered by moonlight, when only the brighter ones can be seen. This year the Moon is full on the 13th which could hardly be worse as the shower usually reaches its maximum intensity on the night of the 12th/13th.

However, astronomers will be keeping a sharp lookout despite the unfavourable conditions because the Perseids could be more active this year than usual. Meteor showers occur when the Earth intercepts a stream of particles orbiting the Sun. Most of these streams of particles are the debris of comets and in many cases the parent comet has been identified.

The Perseids are associated with the periodic comet Swift-Tuttle, discovered indepen-

dently by the American astronomers Lewis Swift and Horace Tuttle in July 1862. The comet reached 2nd magnitude and had a fine 30 degree tail by late August.

At a time when astronomical photography was in its infancy, the accurate positions needed to enable the comet's future position to be calculated were difficult to obtain but a period of about 120 years was found, putting the next return of the comet in the early 1980s. Much work has now been done to obtain a better orbit but it can only be based on observations made in 1862. The comet was not seen about 1982 so it may well have passed us by: it may have been unusually bright in 1862.

A comet seen in 1737 by a Jesuit missionary in Peking may be an earlier return of Swift-Tuttle and if this comet Kegler and Swift-Tuttle are the same the period could be 130 years, making a return in 1992 a possibility. Another possible clue is a sudden burst in activity in the Perseids in 1991. Larger particles, giving brighter meteors, are expected near to the comet so this could indicate that the comet has not passed unseen after all.

So despite the bright Moon, it will be worth looking out for the meteors over the period August 11-14. The radiant from which the meteors will appear to come lies near the end star of a line of three (in Perseus) pointing towards Cassiopeia.

July 27 ON THIS DAY 1863

THE RIOTS IN NEW YORK

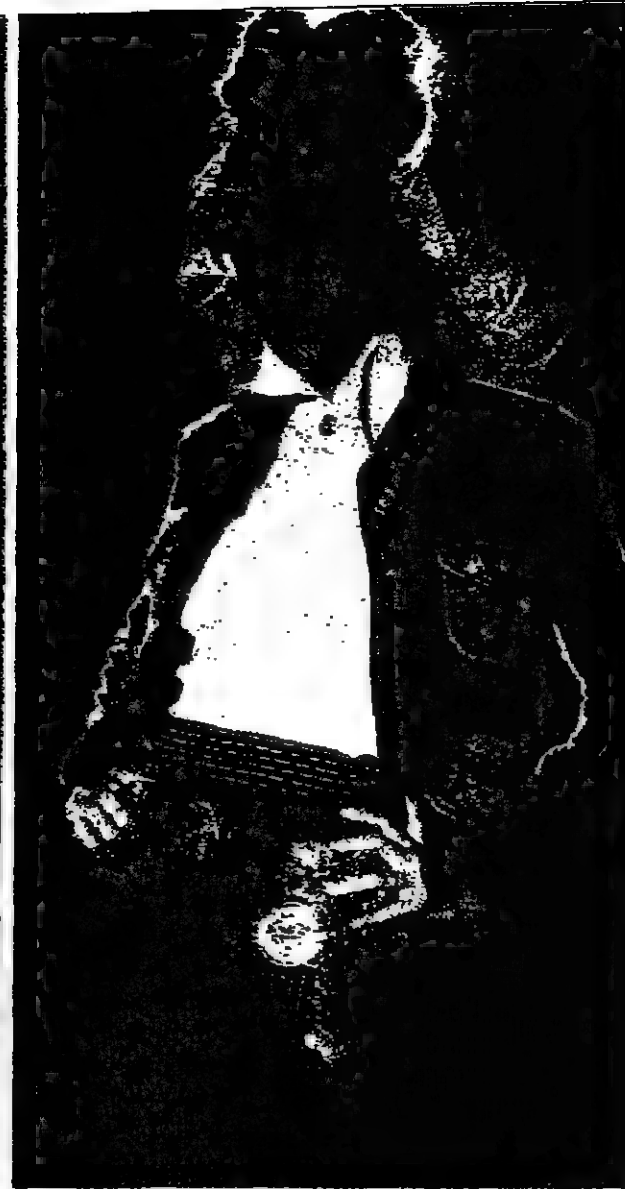
For four days bloody riots paralysed New York. A Union conscription act incited the populace to overpowering the police, seizing an armory, setting fire to buildings, looting, and attacking Negroes. Casualties were estimated at over 1,000.

THE RIOTS IN NEW YORK

The New York papers give fearful descriptions of the scenes of riot which followed the attempt to enforce the conscription. The *New York Journal of Commerce* of the 14th thus summarizes the events of the first day:

"Yesterday witnessed the most serious riot which has ever been known in our city, and it raged all day unsuppressed. In fact the upper portion of New York was seized by the mob, and held throughout the day, and no exertions sufficed to give the least check to their proceedings. It is with the deepest pain that we record the facts elsewhere — facts which will be memorable in the history of our city, hitherto celebrated for its law-abiding character. The origin of the riot was in the Ninth Congressional District, where the draughting commenced Saturday last. A great crowd gathered yesterday morning around the office in 3d-avenue, where the draughting was in progress. On Saturday the drawing of names had not been interrupted. Sunday intervened, and no one anticipated any trouble, nor is there any reason to believe that the occurrences of yesterday were premeditated or organized. On the contrary, there was probably no idea of it in the mind of any one concerned up to the moment of the outbreak. Then a pent-up fire seemed to break out suddenly, and the absence of the military forces relied on to check such demonstrations prevented an immediate sup-

pression, so that it gained power and assumed enormous proportions. The office on the 3d-avenue, and the riot was at first confined to that immediate locality. The officers escaped, it is hoped, without serious injury, but the furious crowd vented their rage on the building, set fire to it, and then forbade any interference of the fire companies, so that it was destroyed. The fire was not spread to this house. Like the mob, once kindled it was uncontrolled and destroyed what it touched, no one staying its course. From the locality in which it commenced the riot spread in various parts of the city. Merely everywhere were excited, and the whole community seemed to be in a state of nervous anxiety, while portions of it were ready to add to the fury of the mob. Nothing was talked of but the draught, and the burden of conversation on that subject was the old story, which had been again and again talked over, but which now had fresh interest. The rapidity with which the riot spread is unexampled in history. In a few hours the whole of the upper part of the city was in possession of the mob, and a scene commenced whose horror is beyond description. Without leadership, without any common design, they selected objects for their attack, and went from one to another with tremendous rapidity. The details of much that was done will be found elsewhere. Much remains unreported, since, for various reasons, it was impossible to collect the facts. The lower part of the city remained quiet until the evening, with the exception of excited crowds in the neighbourhood of the park. About half-past 7 a sudden attack was made on the office of the *Tribune*. For a few minutes the mob had possession of the building and a considerable amount of damage was done, when a body of police charged on them, cleared the building, and formed a strong guard around it.



Versace variations: a suit by Gianni Versace, left, with black jacket and scooped waistcoat embroidered in gold over a long check skirt and silk organzine blouse; centre, a red silk padded lampshade dress with metal-studded bustier; right, a pinstripe suit with the new long-skirt look and white organzine blouse

Haute couture loses out to high camp

FROM LIZ SMITH, FASHION EDITOR, IN PARIS

PARIS haute couture appears to be suffering an identity crisis. As the twice-yearly shows opened in Paris at the weekend, the exclusive club of 21 couturiers who conform to the regulations of their *métier* laid down by the *chambre syndicale* of couture has been hijacked.

The razzmatazz generated by this costly image-building exercise is being appropriated by many designers who make no claims to be couturiers. Gianni Versace, Italy's flamboyant designer whose theatrical style is more high camp than haute couture, showed his top-priced Atelier line at the Ritz on the opening day.

Valentino, whose "alta moda" collection does preserve the highest traditions, moved his show from Rome to Paris two years ago and showed at the Theatre de

Fischer to play his old rival

Continued from page 1

The match will begin on September 2 in the villa once belonging to Tito on the island of Sveti Stefan. The villa is now a hotel. The second half of the match will be played in Belgrade.

Speaking from France, where he now lives, Spassky, world champion from 1969 to 1972, said: "Yes, Bobby Fischer and I have signed a contract to contest the world chess championship match. Fischer pulls me out of oblivion. He makes me fight. It is a miracle and I am grateful."

The match will continue until one player wins ten games. The winner will receive \$3.35 million and the loser \$1.65 million. By a huge margin this is the biggest prize offered for any chess competition.

Polls support Mellor

Continued from page 1

into all press intrusions into privacy in the past 18 months. The Commission will examine whether the newspaper industry's code of practice needs to be modified and will report its findings later this year to Sir David Calcutt, QC, who was appointed by Mr Mellor to conduct an independent assessment of press self-regulation.

A Gallup poll of 1,000 people surveyed on Thursday and Friday in *The Sunday Telegraph* showed that 62 per cent said Mr Mellor should not resign. 34 per cent said he should and the rest were undecided. A survey of 100 Tory MPs by the *Mail on Sunday* showed that 54 said he should stay, 26 believed he should go and 20 refused to comment.

Mr Mellor will return to his Whitehall office today following a quiet day with his family.

Tebbit attacks Lamont

Continued from page 1

ing that Britain would have one of the best economies in Europe within the decade. Earlier Lord Tebbit said that when the Germans felt it was right to loosen up and cut interest rates, Britain would also cut interest rates, whether or not it was right for the country. "And we may suddenly find a surge of demand in the British economy which we are unable to meet."

While not referring directly to Lord Tebbit, Mr Lamont said: "The effects of German reunification would be felt by us even if there were no exchange rate mechanism. Germany is this country's largest export customer and we cannot escape the consequences of what is happening in Germany."

Olympic sketch

Nightmares and the Dream Team

Even for the Olympics, this was a bit much. United States took on Angola at basketball yesterday. I remember playing football in Hongkong against a team of Vietnamese boat people. "Let's give the refugees a hard time," said our skipper.

The top American basketball stars who make up the Dream Team, the sensation of the Games so far, earn around \$35 million a year. The Angolan players earn about \$2,000 from the game. That, of course, is because they are privileged people in Angola. The American team is on average 10cm taller and 25kg heavier than the Angolans.

The United States won by 116 points to 48. In the first half they scored 33 points without reply: this is just not supposed to happen in basketball. Their superiority was colossal. Dunks, jams, lay-ups, rainbows from three-point land: they gave the Angolans a hard time all right.

How much homework did the Americans do? "I don't know anything about Angola," said Sir Charles Barkley, one of the biggest stars in American basketball, before the match yesterday. "But I know Angola is in trouble."

Memo to Sir Charles: you are quite right. Angola suffered 16 years of civil war after independence from Portugal in 1975. Half a million people died, two thirds of them women and children. The country has its first multiparty elections in September. Tribes facing the new government include malaria, cholera, yellow fever, and shortages of food, water and medical supplies. Bitterness, etc.

"War destroyed everything but basketball," said Victoriano Cunha, the Angolan team coach, a white man of Portuguese descent. He is one of those extraordinary people who find life in the developing world a man who has chosen to throw in his lot with the new country. Such people do not think of returning home. They are heroes.

Doctors, traders, conservationists, missionaries, farmers, teachers, writers, have met many of them in many different places. They are sometimes heroic drinkers, and often unstoppable talkers. They are all

most invariably consumed with an impossible mixture of hopeless love and despairing cynicism about their land. They tell you how the country has gone to hell since such-and-such a time, but they know beyond all possible doubt that they will never leave.

What does Sir Charles know of that? "In this country, basketball is the only thing that makes something great," Cunha said. "People have so many difficulties. But when I win, they win."

Cunha kept basketball going in Angola through years of trouble. His team's appearance here at the Olympics, after winning the African championships, is nothing less than a triumph. To compete against the American millionaires was their prize. They led 2-1, they were drawing 1-1, they fought with superstars, and they got beaten out of sight.

"My main difficulty is to convince the players that basketball is work," Cunha said. "It's hard to focus on basketball when there's not enough food or water."

Some might question the value of a life spent in third world basketball, but at any time the triviality of sport is life-enhancing stuff. This counts double in troubled times.

For Angola, Cunha has constructed something on which to rejoice.

The idea of playing hoops in the middle of a civil war may seem nothing less than deranged, but if you stand somewhere else, it looks like a kind of sanity.

There is a glorious stubbornness about it. It is the same stubbornness from which the many of the great martyrs are made.

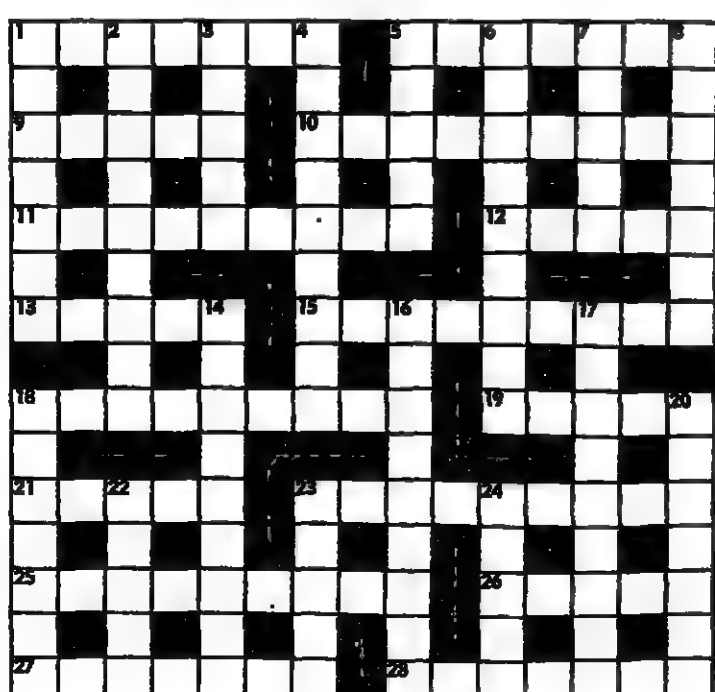
The Angolans are, of course staying in the Olympic Village. The Americans are in a smart hotel. Shouldn't they be living with Olympian brothers and sisters?

The point of the Olympics is to go out and beat the athletes from the rest of the world, not to live with them," said John Stockton, another American player. "The Indians didn't dine with General Custer."

But for the Angolans, a place at the high table of international basketball is prize enough.

SIMON BARNES

THE TIMES CROSSWORD NO 18,981



- ACROSS**
- Duck or fish served in a vegetable container (7).
 - This is standard and appropriate, so have some (7).
 - The bishop receiving a monarch would be comparatively unusual (5).
 - A page sounding charming (9).
 - The car to make one really ecstatic (9).
 - Children dispute (5).
 - Nymph in a tizzy, given a little publicity (5).
 - Conscripted, and that had quite an effect (9).
 - A woman gets cold standing about inside (9).
 - Army sergeant major going about his business (5).
 - The consumer helps to waste a terrible amount (5).
 - Chaps seen altering low prices (9).

- DOWN**
- Finished exhausted (6,3).
 - Note on article's argument (5).
 - Genuine high spot for an American estate agent (7).
 - The medico holding on to a new benefactor (7).
 - Austere person getting off up-train (7).
 - Flower seen by people travelling by road (9).
 - The estate of one of Sheridan's rivals (5).
 - Harsh result of writing on a card in error (9).
 - A songbird - it's after seed (5).
 - Serving men take food into a ship that's being prepared (9).
 - The first sign of spring (5).
 - Dolichocephalic savant (7).
 - Check on the little man's cleaning (9).
 - Parking on the long grass round opening has to be stopped (9).
 - Account presented for amending testament (9).
 - Many a fellow turned up with little hesitation to see Virginia (7).
 - He shouldn't rub anybody the wrong way (7).
 - It's up to a painter to produce a headband (5).
 - Some singers love one right after church (5).
 - Depression over getting support for a mountaineer (5).

PARKER DUOFOLD

The solution of Saturday's Prize Puzzle No 18,980 will appear next Saturday. The 5 winners will receive a Duofold fountain pen supplied by Parker.

Concise Crossword, page 11
Life & Times section

WORLD WATCH

By Philip Howard

HYSTERICALS

- CASABIANCA**
a. Wartime Big Three summit
b. A French captain
c. A Hungarian Bogart film
- MARENGO**
a. Napoleon's horse at Waterloo
b. A confused chicken stew
c. A French revolutionary victory
- LAURENT SIMNEL**
a. A false claimant
b. A Leicester marriage cake
c. The fastest ever Englishman
- QUATRE BRAS**
a. The engagement preceding Waterloo
b. French Semaphore
c. Oyster bars for big ladies

Answers on page 12

AA ROADWATCH

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C London (within M & S Circles) 731
M-ways/roads M4-M1 732
M-ways/roads M1-Dartford 733
M-ways/roads Dartford-T4-M25 734
M-ways/roads M25-M4 735
M25 London Orbital only 736

National
A1-A19 737
A20-A29 738
A30-A39 739
A40-A49 740
A50-A59 741
A60-A69 742
A70-A79 743
A80-A89 744
A90-A99 745

National motorways
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Wales 737
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East Angles 739
North-west England 740
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LIGHTING-UP TIMES

London 8.56 pm to 5.19 am
Bristol 8.05 pm to 5.25 am
Edinburgh 8.01 pm to 5.10 am
Manchester 8.13 pm to 5.18 am
Penzance 9.12 pm to 5.46 am

TOURIST RATES

	Bank	Bank
Australia \$	2.64	2.64
Austria Sch	20.85	19.45
Belgium Fr	61.55	57.15
Canada \$	2.39	2.23
Denmark Kr	11.53	10.72
Finland Mk	5.94	5.52
France Fr	10.06	9.38
Germany Dm	2.36	2.18
Greece Dr	264.00	235.00
Hong Kong \$	1.17	1.05
Ireland P	2.66	2.40
Italy Lira	206.00	210.00
Japan Yen	25.00	23.00
Netherlands Gld	3.36	3.13
Norway Kr	10.06	9.38
Portugal Esc	204.00	185.00
Spain Ptas	166.00	150.00
Sweden Kr	10.06	9.38
Switzerland Fr	2.36	2.18
Turkey Lira	139.00	125.00
Yugoslavia Dnr	2.05	1.85

The winners of last Saturday's competition are: I R Thomas, Crinias House, Les Bois, Layer de la Haye, Colchester, Essex; A J Beattie, Ravenshoe Street, London; M W Gimes, Overton Drive, Wansford, London; G Diamond, Motterwell Road, Belfhill, Lanarkshire; R D Isbell, Smitham Downs Road, Purley, Surrey.

Today's pollen count forecast is LOW

A major advance in hayfever treatment.

WEATHER

Rain in the South-East and parts of the South will clear eastwards in the morning. Showers and sunny periods will follow. Showers will be heaviest over central and northern Britain, with hail and thunder in places. Most sunshine is likely in sheltered southern and eastern areas. Showers will become less frequent from the west during the afternoon and evening. Outlook: rain or showers in North, sunny intervals with some rain elsewhere.

ABROAD

MIDDAY: Inland: 12-14; 15-16; 17-18; 19-20; 21-22; 23-24; 25-26; 27-28; 29-30; 31-32; 33-34; 35-36; 37-38; 39-40; 41-42; 43-44; 45-46; 47-48; 49-50; 51-52; 53-54; 55-56; 57-58; 59-60; 61-62; 63-64; 65-66; 67-68; 69-70; 71-72; 73-74; 75-76; 77-78; 79-80; 81-82; 83-84; 85-86; 87-88; 89-90; 91-92; 93-94; 95-96; 97-98; 99-100; 101-102; 103-104; 105-106; 107-108; 109-110; 111-112; 113-114; 115-116; 117-118; 119-120; 121-122; 123-124; 125-126; 127-128; 129-130; 131-132; 133-134; 135-136; 137-138; 139-140; 141-142; 143-144; 145-146; 147-148; 149-150; 151-152; 153-154; 155-156; 157-158; 159-160; 161-162; 163-164; 165-166; 167-168; 169-170; 171-172; 173-174; 175-176; 177-178; 179-180; 181-182; 183-184; 185-186; 187-188; 189-190; 191-192; 193-194; 195-196; 197-198; 199-200; 201-202; 203-204; 205-206; 207-208; 209-210; 211-212; 213-214; 215-216; 217-218; 219-220; 221-222; 223-224; 225-226; 227-228; 229-230; 231-232; 233-234; 235-236; 237-238; 239-240; 241-242; 243-244; 245-246; 247-248; 249-250; 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699-700; 701-702; 703-704; 705-706; 707-708; 709-710; 711-712; 713-714; 715-716; 717-718; 719-720; 721-722; 723-724; 725-726; 727-728; 729-730; 731-732; 733-734; 735-736; 737-738; 739-740; 741-742; 743-744; 745-746; 747-748; 749-750; 751-752; 753-754; 755-756; 757-758; 759-760; 761-762; 763-764; 765-766; 767-768; 769-770; 771-772; 773-774; 775-776; 777-778; 779-780; 781-782; 783-784; 785-786; 787-788; 789-790; 791-792; 793-794; 795-796; 797-798; 799-800; 801-802; 803-804; 805-806; 807-808; 809-810; 811-812; 813-814; 815-816; 817-818; 819-820; 821-822; 823-824; 825-826; 827-828; 829-830; 831-832; 833-834; 835-836; 837-838; 839-840; 841-842; 843-844; 845-846; 847-848; 849-850; 851-852; 853-854; 855-856; 857-858; 859-860; 861-862; 863-864; 865-866; 867-868; 869-870; 871-872; 873-874; 875-876; 877-878; 879-880; 881-882; 883-884; 885-886; 887-888; 889-890; 891-892; 893-894; 895-896; 897-898; 899-900; 901-902; 903-904; 905-906; 907-908; 909-910; 911-912; 913-914; 915-916; 917-918; 919-920; 921-922; 923-924; 925-926; 927-928; 929-930; 931-932; 933-934; 935-936; 937-938; 939-940; 941-942; 943-944; 945-946; 947-948; 949-950; 951-952; 953-954; 955-956; 957-958; 959-960; 961-962; 963-964; 965-966; 967-968; 969-970; 971-972; 973-974; 975-976; 977-978; 979-980; 981-982; 983-984; 985-986; 987-988; 989-990; 991-992; 993-994; 995-996; 997-998; 999-1000; 1001-1002; 1003-1004; 1005-1006; 1007-1008; 1009-1010; 1011-1012; 1013-1014; 1015-1016; 1017-1018; 1019-1020; 1021-1022; 1023-1024; 1025-1026; 1027-1028; 1029-1030; 1031-1032; 1033-1034; 1035-1036; 1037-1038; 1039-1040; 1041-1042; 1043-1044; 1045-1046; 1047-1048; 1049-1050; 1051-1052; 1053-1054; 1055-1056; 1057-1058; 1059-1060; 1061-1062; 1063-1064; 1065-1066; 1067-1068; 1069-1070; 1071-1072; 1073-1074; 1075-1076; 1077-1078; 1079-1080; 1081-1082; 1083-1084; 1085-1086; 1087-1088; 1089-1090; 1091-1092; 1093-1094; 1095-1096; 1097-1098; 1099-1100; 1101-1102; 1103-1104; 1105-1106; 1107-1108; 1109-1110; 1111-1112; 1113-1114; 1115-1116; 1117-1118; 1119-1120; 1121-1122; 1123-1124; 1125-1126; 1127-1128; 1129-1130; 1131-1132; 1133-1134; 1135-1136; 1137-1138; 1139-1140; 1141-1142; 1143-1144; 1145-1146; 1147-1148; 1149-1150; 1151-1152; 1153-1154; 1155-1156; 1157-1158; 1159-1160; 1161-1162; 1163-1164; 1165-1166; 1167-1168; 1169-1170; 1171-1172; 1173-1174; 1175-1176; 1177-1178; 1179-1180; 1181-1182; 1183-1184; 1185-1186; 1187-1188; 1189-1190; 1191-1192; 1193-1194; 1195-1196; 1197-1198; 1199-1200; 1201-1202; 1203-1204; 1205-1206; 1207-1208; 1209-1210; 1211-1212; 1213-1214; 1215-1216; 1217-1218; 1219-1220; 1221-1222; 1223-1224; 1225-1226; 1227-1228; 1229-1230; 1231-1232; 1233-1234; 1235-1236; 1237-1238; 1239-1240; 1241-1242; 1243-1244; 1245-1246; 1247-1248; 1249-1250; 1251-1252; 1253-1254; 1255-1256; 1257-1258; 1259-1260; 1261-1262; 1263-1264; 1265-1266; 1267-1268; 1269-1270; 1271-1272; 1273-1274; 1275-1276; 1277-1278; 1279-1280; 1281-1282; 1283-1284; 1285-1286; 1287-1288; 1289-1290; 1291-1292; 1293-1294; 1295-1296; 1297-1298; 1299-1300; 1301-1302; 1303-1304; 1305-1306; 1307-1308; 1309-1310; 1311-1312; 1313-1314; 1315-1316; 1317-1318; 1319-1320; 1321-1322; 1323-1324;

MODERN TIMES p5
French health
minister:
self-publicist
or genius?

EDUCATION p7
The bac: a
healthy
alternative to
A levels



LIFE & TIMES

MONDAY JULY 27 1992

Don't shoot, I'm only filming

Paul Barker
considers the
spread of the cult of
the camcorder and
what video diaries
tell us about the
hand that shakes
the camera

Steve Feltham decided to follow his dreams. He gave up his job as a burglar alarm salesman in Dorset, sold his house, and set off to the Scottish Highlands in a converted mobile library van. Since the age of seven, he had been fascinated by the Loch Ness monster. Now, at 28, he would be a full-time monster-hunter, encircled on the shores of the loch.

He had everything a monster-hunter needs: a wind generator whirring on the roof, for electric power; a pair of good binoculars; a strong dose of incurable optimism; but, most important of all, a portable video camera. This was not just to capture evidence, if he saw the monster emerge from the mysterious deep. It was to chronicle his entire quest, successful or not — to make a video diary. BBC 2 broadcasts it on Saturday under the title *Desperately Seeking Nessie*.

It is a do-it-yourself light comedy. Mr Feltham, obsessive or not, knows a joke when he sees one. Surrounded by thick winter fog, he confides to the camera: "Some days are better than others for monster-hunting." He often addresses his camera as "you". It has become his friend and companion, like Loog John Silver's parrot.

His programme is an entertaining bit in the usual pattern of BBC 2's *Video Diaries*, which began a new series at the weekend. Many of them come closer to DIY psychoanalysis than to DIY comedy. In last Saturday's *Searching for a Killer*, for example, Geoffrey Smith went back to Haiti to try to come to terms with the day, in 1987, when he was caught up in a poll-dog bloodbath. A maverick (or CIA-sponsored) gunman sprayed bullets all around. Haitians were killed as they tried to vote. A friend of Mr Smith's was shot dead at his feet. Mr Smith was shot in the leg.

An Australian based in London, he came back to Britain. But he could never get the recurring nightmare of that gunman out of his mind. With his BBC-supplied camcorder on his shoulder, he went back into the real nightmare of Haiti, and faced fresh fear and danger — and the nightmares left him. "The camera was my only companion," he said. "I needed a friend that would listen. It is a cathartic device when you use it the right way. I said to it, 'I hate all this'. But I became attached to the thing. I buried myself in the filming."

Or you can find yourself through filming, as Willa Woolston did. She is an American-born portrait painter, also living in London. In the first series of *Video Diaries*, in 1990, she used her camcorder to go back to her American family, to come to terms with the torment — torture, really — that she suffered as a child at the hands of her stepmother. She has now gone back and videoed a second diary (to be transmitted in September) about how they have coped with the knowledge they disintegrated. For her, the camcorder was a kind of exorcist, driving out demons. "It



SMOON WALKER

was extremely distressing at first," she told me. "A painted portrait is objective. Here you were being subjective. I was unaccustomed to looking at myself like that. One is accustomed to glossing over what is difficult in life, explaining it away." After her first programme, she set up a Child Abuse Survivor Network because so many viewers rang in.

These video diaries are produced by the BBC's community programmes unit. They are the sophisticated end of the video culture that is galloping up on us, unawares. The trigger for the series, back in 1990, was the arrival of a small but high-quality camcorder.

Trade may be crashing around most shopkeepers' ears, but camcorders are booming. The market analysts, Mintel, say that sales began to take off in Britain in 1985. In that year, 60,000 were sold, at an average price of £1,250. Last year, it was 475,000, at an average of £710. Amstrad's new "king of the budget camcorders" sells for £499. The business is so alive with innovation that "everything is outdated within weeks," says Jeremy Gibson, the editor of *Video Diaries*. He gave his current diaries a Dutch camcorder, from Philips, because it was easier to edit with. "But I decide each year-end what we'll use next time."

begin to wonder about the hand that shakes the camera. Shops find, in fact, that camcorders are mostly bought to record emotive moments. "Baby's first words, a wedding, a once-in-a-lifetime holiday," says Paul Wheaton, the photography manager at Dixons' Marble Arch branch. (Dixons have 30 per cent of the camcorder business.)

Professional photographers are beginning to feel wary. "The problem is what we call the Uncle Henrys — the relative with a camcorder," says Pete Randall, a north London wedding specialist. "For now, video is an 'also'. Photographs are more accessible." But Mr Randall has a camcorder for the high points in his own family's life.

About a million viewers watch each Saturday-night edition of *Video Diaries*, with (in Mr Gibson's words) its "sociological deconstruction of TV power; the power is in people's own hands." Almost a million and a half watched BBC 2's *Teenage Diaries* variant in June and July. (Some of this will be repeated on the *Defil* early-evening mid-week youth programme, from August 18.) But *Granada's You've Been Framed*, presented by Jeremy Beadle, is playing the game to different rules. It has reached 18.7 million viewers for a single programme of video-captured mishaps. It is entertainment. It is close to the way most people use their own camcorders. "Dixons and Currys rub their hands with glee when a series goes

out," says Jane Macnaught, the producer. Mr Wheaton, at Dixons, confirms that it helps. The appetite for video grows by what it feeds on. Ms Macnaught is busy now on the third series, for the autumn.

The idea for *You've Been Framed* came from America's *Your Favorite Home Video*, the programme President Bush is said to like best. In America, video voyeurs can now enjoy *Witness Video*, a prime-time programme from NBC which

shows videos of real deaths and disasters and which invites viewers' offerings. British taste, according to Ms Macnaught, is still for shots of animals, children, sport: "cats with balls of wool". Tapes reach Ms Macnaught by the vanload. This year she expects between 40,000 and 50,000. Her four full-time viewers play them all.

"It's spontaneous family slapstick," she says. "There's the recognition factor. It brings back the times you said, 'I wish I had a camera'." The swift spread of camcorders has broadened what is sent in. "It used to be always wedding clips, and children's first birthdays. But now we have decorating mishaps: dad laying the patio. Or graduation ceremonies. It's a moving piece of family history. And if I ever see another skiing fall..."

Viewers don't send her much sex or nudity. "Our most notorious video was one and a half hours of a man decorating his bedroom with no clothes on." No doubt, in the

world outside Beadle, camcorders (like Polaroid cameras before them) follow their owners into the bedroom. Mintel say that one British home in 20 has a camcorder now; they expect one in seven by 1994. In Japan it already is one in five. Two years ago, Sony created the tiny lightweight "palmcorder". As its price drops, it may become the camcorder equivalent of the Kodak Brownie, which sold in every Woolworth's in the 1920s and 1930s and created the family snapshot business.

Sales of everything photographic have been cut back by the recession — except camcorders. They are usually made by electronics companies, not the traditional camera firms. They have already crippled home cine and slides. For family snaps, Kodak fights back this autumn with a roll of camera film that can be processed onto compact disc, and played (like video) through your television set, frame by frame.

Camcorders are also destroying old interpretations of photography. For the critic, Susan Sontag, in her book *On Photography*, the essential thing about a photograph is that it captures one moment in time, and freezes it. Its techniques of composition often bear some relation to fine art. But the images of video's walking, talking snapshot take place in real time. Not every photo tells a story, but every video does. It is a new folk-narrative.

Michael Langford teaches photography at the Royal College of Art. "Video is such a draw," he says, "because people end up as stars on their own television sets. They're up there with their heroes." Geoffrey Smith says that, in *Video Diaries*, "We are watching life exactly as it happened." But "life" sometimes needs prompting towards the demands of television. In Haiti, "I found myself doing things for its sake, rather than simply

recording what I was doing". The usual family video tape is kept just as it was filmed, unedited. A slice of life in a box. But things never stay that simple. Ian Campbell, editor of the buff's monthly, *Camcorder User*, has been judging the British amateur video awards. They included elaborate excursions into solo film-making and acting. "In the 1970s," he muses, "new film directors emerged from commercials. In the 1980s it was pop videos. In the 1990s I think we'll see directors who began at home with a humble camcorder."

Four adults out of five have a camera already, which they are not going to throw away. Mr Langford says: "Most people still want things in frames and albums, to dwell on. But a video is more of a personal eye view. If the composition isn't perfect, the action will carry it through. There's greater freedom."

The video culture is penetrating everywhere. We are becoming a species in love with its own moving image. In Mr Feltham's video

diary on Saturday, he often interconnects with other cameramen. He becomes, he says, "an overnight success in Japan", when a Japanese news team arrives. He observes David Bellamy, the ecologist, followed by an entire camera crew, creeping along the Loch Ness foreshore in search of supposed spoor from the monster. When a coachload of tourists disembark next to him, about half seem to have their own camcorders. With his BBC-issue Philips Explorer, he videos them videoing. Instead of the old funfair Hall of Mirrors, we increasingly inhabit a video hall of lenses.

● *Desperately Seeking Nessie* is being shown on BBC 2 on Saturday, August 1 at 10.05pm.

TOMORROW
Rock's giant tendency: have the superstars got too big for their boots?

The video culture is penetrating everywhere. We are becoming a species in love with its own moving image.

Swearing allegiance to the office culture

The question came out of the blue, from the back seat of the car on a school run. "Mum, why do people in offices swear so much?" I played for time. "Um — do they?" "Yes," said the relentless child. "Every time I've been into an office ever since I was a baby they're using F-words and S-words all the time. Why?"

I thought hastily which offices her seven years had taken her into. Not all of them BBC or newspaper offices, by any means: what with babysitters showing off their charges to old colleagues, trips behind the scenes to pick up a repaired computer, snippets of television and so forth, the child had seen a fair if fleeting snapshot of office life today.

And her conclusion is that people at work are a foul-mouthed bunch. "You tell us not to swear," she went on. "And you tell us that when we're grown up it's good to go to work. So what about us swearing then?"

wasn't at us. But while you're yacking to your friends and we look round at the other people because we're bored, there's always someone saying "Oh Sh—". I haven't phoned Roger or "F— this b— photocopier, or—"

She was starting to enjoy the licence of quotation rather too much, so I hastily caved in. Yes, darling, I suppose people in offices do swear rather a lot. Not as much as on building sites perhaps, but more than they used to.

I demanded time to cobble up an explanation, and drove on thinking about it.

At the most basic level, it is to do with emphasis, a desire to seem aggressive and dynamic. But it is more than that. I really think office foul-mouthedness contributes to camaraderie: it is a troopship phenomenon. Put a group of people together and they will come up with conventions, tribal signs of recognition, buzzwords.

To the reasonably sensitive person, swearing in front of someone else (rather than at them) betokens a certain mutual understanding and trust. If I say, "B— the suppliers' problems, they can b—

WORKING LIFE
Libby Purves has a hard time explaining away foul mouths



well get it here on Thursday," I am trusting you to know that I am not really a coarse and inexpressive type: that I am merely under pressure, and exploding into healthy aggression on behalf of our joint, important effort. You will agree, politely, with me. "Always

were b—ards, those suppliers." Some close-knit groups have their own particular pet words, signalling even greater closeness. In one firm, a hearty exclamation of "Arschholes" may be as routine as the "rings" of the telephone; in another, something on the lines of "Judas!" may suit.

On the whole, though, religious blasphemies are shunned in decent offices: real religion might lead deeper than comradeship in some one of those present, but never have been explicitly mentioned because of British reserve; so the rest are careful. On the whole, the smaller and more isolated the group the worse the language — unless, of course, there is one stickler for decorum in its midst. Boat crews grow alarmingly ripe in their language; so do denizens of small rooms at the end of the corridor where few outsiders ever venture. The presence of customers tones things down a lot, and there is more circumspection in offices which deal with the public on the telephone: you don't want to find yourself relaxing so much that you pick up the phone and snap "Central biased Supplies here."

how can I help you?" And the presence of women can calm things down too; until they in turn begin to swear freely, and the men relax even more broadly than before, and the whole place starts to sound like an alternative cabaret night in a cellar at the Edinburgh Festival.

Then someone who used to work there years ago drops in with her innocent, wide-eyed toddler, and the ingrained habit causes scandal (and much pleasure) to the child. So I don't know what to tell her. It clearly isn't true to say that only nasty, coarse, violent people swear. Nor to take the more modern line that only unimaginative and stupid people do it because they don't know many words. If that were so, why is the air in newspaper offices so blue? And how do you account for all those terminally unimaginative and verbally inept people who never swear at all, even to say *bum*? So I gave up. "I don't really know why they do. Silly, isn't it?" She snorted in amused contempt. "When I have an office," she observed, "I'm going to make a rule that people have got to swear. Then they probably won't do it." I think this child has potential.



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Yield to those sweet temptations

Jani Fabre's two London shows may overcome all the old British hostility to "live art", writes Andy Lavender

To the more cautious theatre-goer, such epithets as "avant-garde" and "live art" have a similar effect to the word "naked" on Australian bathers. They signify a horror best avoided, something dangerous. But live art, long established as a respectable pursuit in Europe and elsewhere, is becoming increasingly difficult to ignore in this country.

This Saturday and Sunday a leading avant-garde director, the Belgian Jani Fabre, brings his show *Sweet Temptations* to the Queen Elizabeth Hall in London. He is followed next week by a new work from the intelligently eccentric Rose English.

In October, Nottingham plays host to NOW '92, a performing arts festival running in the city for six weeks, featuring leading artists from this country and abroad. And one of the more welcome arts-sponsorship initiatives of late has been Barclays' funding of the New Stages awards, designed to support new performance work. All the companies on this year's shortlist are dance- or performance-orientated, rather than text-based. This, it seems, is the theatre of the future.

Of course, it is an indictment of British theatre that it is still necessary to write an article exploring live art, a term coined to embrace shows which move beyond theatre and dance conventions. It is hardly new, but Britain has been slow to catch up. Practitioners such as Robert Wilson, the Wooster Group, Ariane Mnouchkine and Pina Bausch (whose company comes to Edinburgh this summer) are household names to some, nonentities to others — a symptom of the fact that Britain's theatrical establishment has largely ignored some of the most dynamic work to be produced abroad.

For the record, then, live art combines various disciplines: dance, visual arts, conventional theatre, music and new technologies. It often boasts a sardonic, post-modernist wit. It can be repetitive and banal, poignant and beautiful, spectacular and bombastic.

All of which applies to Jani Fabre's work. His last show to be seen in London was *The Power of Theatrical Madness*, which played at the Albert Hall in 1986. It is always easy to stand agog at the apparent pretentiousness of live art. In *The Power of Theatrical Madness* there was a sequence in which two kings, wearing only crowns, danced a tango to Siegfried's Funeral March from *Götterdämmerung*; and another in which a young woman, against a back projection of the painting of Amor and Psyche which hangs in the Louvre, coolly displayed her right breast to the audience. In context, however, it was received with adulation by critics, who declared it a glorious bloom of avant-garde performance.

Fabre is not actually obsessed with nakedness. *Sweet Temptations* centres on two men in wheelchairs. "They have this conversation about nature, about life, about the stars, and they ask themselves questions," he says. "The rest is really speeded daily life around them — they're given up to a party, pop concert, street action, chaos."

The chaos is provided by 14 other performers who play, amid nursery school jargon, on a stage bounded by one-armed bandits while the music of Iggy Pop forms some kind of soundtrack. Fabre muses about what this might mean: "The starting point for the two guys in the wheelchair was Stephen Hawking, the idea that he's such a brain but he cannot move anymore, he cannot even speak anymore. Nobody takes time to think or



Fabre's *Sweet Temptations*: "There are meanings in it, but not one-dimensional meaning. There's an empty space for what the audience thinks"

reflect, life is so speeded up that you cannot stop it. There's a lot of cynicism nowadays."

Fabre may well be a naïf, frolicking in the shallows, but a glance at the list of his forthcoming projects indicates the splash he is making. As an artist in his own right he has four separate exhibitions coming up: as a director, three theatre shows, two ballets and one opera. John Ashford, artistic director of The Place theatre, was the first to bring Fabre's work to this country when he was director of the ICA. Such is his enthusiasm that he has seen *Sweet Temptations* three times.

"In live art the meanings are multiple in the way in which the meanings of music or fine art are multiple," Ashford explains. "There is a complete-

ly different story to be had from each person who looks at it. Jani's show is extraordinary, and I will always carry the images from it with me. They meant things to me which they probably don't mean to Jani Fabre or to anyone else in the audience. That's fine."

But is it fine? One of the most consistent criticisms of live art is precisely that it is slippery: a collection of images so random that the viewer cannot get a toehold, but must stumble in an awful world where there are no proper characters, no plot, no obvious meaning and sometimes not even a recognisable ending.

"Some of this work is bad," agrees Mik Flood, director of the ICA, the venue in London

which does most to promote unconventional work. But he suggests that live art demands a completely different attitude on the part of the viewer. "One should go with no preconceptions and let what happens wash over one's sensibilities, and possibly intellect too. It's often a visceral experience, to do with imagination as opposed to intellect."

This might appear to be a curious demand — a complete suspension of the waking mind — but Flood has arrived at the heart of the issue. A familiar lament is that the video age has left people bereft of an attention span longer than the average television commercial, and incapable of concentrated analytic thought. Hence the rise of an art form devoted to style and image.

But it has also produced audiences which are in many ways more sophisticated, able to process images very quickly and to respond intuitively rather than intellectually to a range of cultural material. If some of the shows appear glib and superficial, that may well be the point.

"At times it's the artist's intention," observes Flood drily, "to highlight those areas of shallowness that seem to predominate in aspects of our cultural life." But he points out that live art is capable of combining a thrilling modernity with a profound social vision; and Fabre, too, insists that his own work has a serious resonance.

"*Sweet Temptations* reflects the things I don't like," he says. "We're losing track of

values. The piece reacts to that and gives a kind of hope again. So there are meanings in it, but not one-dimensional meaning. There are different metaphors and elements."

"A lot of my work is to do with an evocation of, and tribute to, the unnameable, the unspeakable, the invisible. It's not directly saying things, but I'm putting things next to one another. There's this gap, an empty space for what the audience thinks. I hope I can give the spectator an imagination, and I hope that imagination's tickled."

Jan Fabre's *Sweet Temptations* is at the Queen Elizabeth Hall, South Bank, London SE1 (071-928 8800) on Saturday and Sunday at 7pm. Rose English's *My Mathematics is at the same venue on August 5 at 7.45pm*

ARTS BRIEF

Peter's choice

BRITISH film-maker Peter Greenaway has been chosen by the Vienna Academy of Fine Arts to devise two exhibitions that will mark the Academy's 300th anniversary. In a characteristically grand and ingenious gesture, Greenaway will devote one show to "100 Objects to Represent the World": a riposte and an alternative, he says, to the American space-flight which sent a time-capsule of such objects on a limitless voyage. His other show will be of "100 Paintings Organised in Sequence": using all manner of connecting links... universal, eccentric, unorthodox and surprising". Both exhibitions open on October 1.

Hobbit forming

TOLKIEN fans will be pouring into the Bodleian Library in Oxford next month when the official centenary exhibition devoted to the author opens its doors. Unseen family papers, several of Tolkien's unpublished watercolours, the first map of *The Lord of the Rings*, an alternative beginning to *The Hobbit* and the original *Father Christmas Letters* are among 250 items to be displayed. Opening on August 18 and running until December, the exhibition is timed to coincide with a Tolkien Conference in Keeble College.

Last chance...

WITH a show of outlandish kitch charm, Erasure have proved that there is life after Abba. Billing their act as "a phantasmagorical entertainment", singer Andy Bell and synthesizer maestro Vince Clarke, assisted by a large supporting cast, have created a cheerfully outré display of exhibitionist pop with faultless musicianship. Highlights include Bell's entrance astride a huge swan; the bingo game in the interval and the bare-bottomed dance routine of "The Good the Bad and the Ugly". The duo's residency at Hammersmith Odeon (081-748 4081) continues until Wednesday.

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LONDON THEATRE: Jeremy Kingston on the "thrilling" *No Remission*

Life seen from the inside

Rod Williams's excellently crafted play, in which two murderers and a bank robber are confined to a cell during a prison riot, was awarded second prize in the Mobil/Royal Exchange Playwriting Competition in 1988. Note the time it has taken to mount a production and bring it to the Lyric Studio, Hammersmith — though two years ago there was a production on the Edinburgh Fringe. A page in the programme is taken up with acknowledgements, and while some refer to technical advice, including the help of three lifers in Wormwood Scrubs, 30 individuals and organisations are thanked for financial support, without which "this production would not have been possible".

There may be some very good explanation for the lapse of time, but it does seem strange that no established management snapped up this thrilling play and produced it long ago. Gripping, psychologically acute and brimful of slangy dialogue of the liveliest sort, the play takes five or ten minutes before the ear becomes used to the vocal rhythms and the peppering of prison argot.

Pip Donaghy's Victor, the



Engrossing: Pip Donaghy, Rob Spendlove, Daniel Craig

bank robber, has a nasal delivery that takes some getting used to. But Williams then shows himself, at 28, an expert in moving the focus of attention around his three characters, in deepening the pain and frustration of each in turn, and in slipping into the dialogue facts we think little of

at the time but which re-emerge to shift the plot into its next reversal of fortune.

The honour of presenting the play belongs to Derek Wax, artistic director of Mid-Night Theatre Company. Interviewed by Harry Eyres (this page last Wednesday), the author spoke of his admiration

for the sturdily constructed drama of Ibsen, Miller and Mamet. Ibsen said, of *Ghosts*, that "My object was to make a reader feel that he was going through a piece of real experience." This same object Williams has wonderfully achieved, aided by Wax's fluent direction, where movement arises logically from situation, and by the engrossing performances of Donaghy, Rob Spendlove and Daniel Craig.

In two cases the reversal of fortune oblige a character to strip himself of an illusion. Craig's steely-eyed ex-paratrooper Kevin must see the disloyalty of his girl; Spendlove's distraught Derry cannot conceal the identity of the person he murdered. The intricate power struggles that force these truths into the open are beautifully achieved.

Spendlove's frantic lifer is an astonishingly real performance, pathetic in his ignorance, trapped in his twisted version of the past. Donaghy's voice, hissing with rage, at the same time signals panic. I do not know why a piece of string should be attached to Kevin's cigarette lighter, but so vivid is the reality in this production that I am certain this is what a prisoner might do.

In John Tavener's now famous cello meditation *The Protecting Veil*, the sense of suspended time and the simplicity of the musical materials — not to mention the occasional repetition — might suggest an affinity with minimalism. But from the crop of new Tavener works it is clear that even the rock-hard religious faith that forms their spiritual core gives rise to a fundamentally different aesthetic.

We shall see *Him as He is* (Ikon of the Beloved), given its first London performance on Thursday night by the BBC Welsh SO under Richard Hickox, was commissioned for the 900th anniversary of

From ecstasy to contemplation

Chester Cathedral. Its series of 11 sections (Tavener calls them "ikons"), each reflecting on a different event in the life of Christ as described by the apostle John (the text is compiled by the composer's spiritual mentor, Mother Thekla), results in a characteristically non-directional structure lasting a full hour, but commanding the attention with the intensity and sincerity of its utterances.

A tenor soloist introduces each ikon with chanting in the Byzantine style (John Mark Ainsley's microtones were perfectly controlled), and most are rounded off with a refrain involving serenely divided cellos and a chorus entering ethereally from above (the task fell to the excellent Britten Singers, joined elsewhere by the BBC Welsh Chorus and the Chester Festival Chorus). The depiction of the ikons

themselves also follows a pattern, alternating between some extraordinary muzzindeserved yodelling for tenor and soprano (Andrew Murgatroyd and Patricia Rozario) and a series of ecstatic outbursts for chorus and full organ. These result in a resounding climax at the penultimate ikon, "Behold Thy Mother", but Tavener has never been one for the easy option, and his remarkable work ends with more celestial contemplation (chorus, tenor solo and finally a violin solo disappearing into nothingness). With *We shall see Him*, he offers a frantic, fearful world yet another chance for calm, inward reflection.

TELEVISION REVIEW

More of a snack than a TV dinner

Time-saving is the hot fashion. We now prefer to speed-read *Reader's Digest* summaries of *War and Peace* and other fat novels which, if read in full, would swallow precious hours we'd rather spend in good restaurants and idle gossip.

Personal stereotypes allow us to make double use of commuting time, keeping in touch with Mozart and Manilow without the discomfort of strapping a Danette hi-fi to our backs. We microwave stews in minutes that we once let simmer for hours. When computers get smart enough, we will save all the time and bother of flying to Egypt on holiday by donning Virtual Reality goggles in our living rooms and escaping to Cairo in see-and-feel make-believe: the sphinx, pyramids and a Nile cruise, all in an hour.

So it was inevitable that sooner or later someone would realise that we don't have enough free time to indulge in such free-time activities as watching television. Just too time-consuming when you've got *War and Peace* to skim over before breakfast and Egypt to see before lunch. As more hours of television are beamed and cabled into our homes, the choices became tougher. Now some relief.

Last night, ITV brought us the first in a series called *TV Squash*, a *Reader's Digest* synopsis for the viewing classes. It offers a half-hour précis of a day's worth of television by parodying programmes in two-minute sketches.

We start with a spoof of breakfast television, then a morning consumer show called *Out and About*, a mid-

afternoon 1950s black-and-white movie of the *Brief Encounter* variety, a kids' programme, a soap opera called *The Northerners* that echoes *Coronation Street*, a drama series called *The Dining Buds of May*, and... well, you get the picture, or at least snippets of various pictures. In between there are "news bulletins" of topical jokes, written in at the last minute.

The sketches are well acted, which is sometimes tricky to deliver in parody. Convincing acting will often carry sketches that do not survive on their script alone: on last night's showing, there isn't a weak link in the cast. Most of the jokes hit their mark, though maybe not always in the bullseye: sometimes two minutes is too long to dwell on a subject, sometimes too short. Cameo appearances by real presenters of the shows being parodied, like Anne Diamond in the breakfast television sketch, add spin to the format. *TV Squash* looked polished enough to make you feel that, providing the writing is sharp enough, the series will get better as it wears itself in and gets a shine on its elbows.

But you can foresee a couple of technical hitches. There is already a brand of compact television, in test match and Wimbledon highlights. Miniaturising these might produce highlights so brief that they only register subliminally. And it is only logical for rival ways now to produce a *Reader's Digest* compact version of *TV Squash* for those of us who can't spare even half an hour: the bitter bit?

JOE JOSEPH

BODY WORK



This Friday the TES reports on the Hornsey Centre for children with cerebral palsy, modelled on Hungary's Pető institute.

TES

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LIVERPOOL THEATRE: Martin Hoyle reviews *Imagine* at the Playhouse

A distinguished critic in these pages once compared the Lennon-McCartney output with the songs of Schubert. But as the repetitive thump of "All You Need is Love" launched yet another compilation show, doubts set in. Were they really that good? The evening provides moments of glorious affirmation, besides the occasional *mauvais quart d'heure* of irritation, as John Lennon's career describes its meteoric curve from yobbish rock musician to freaked-out martyr. There are some marvellous songs along the way.

All you need is nostalgia

The music tells the story, since the script by Keith Strachan and the director Ian Kellgren offers minimal continuity and negligible dramatic interest between medleys.

Much of the dialogue in this sketchy skip through "the spirit, the legend, the myth" of the chief Beatle sounds as if it was written for the buzz of a station bookstall quickie biog-

raphy. "There were many sides to John Lennon," we are assured. "And somewhere deep beneath the surface lay a caring, enigmatic character." Above the surface there is Mark McGann, an uncanny likeness with a gravelly voice already showing strain.

A cyscape backs Andy Wainwright's tiered design on which the cast sings and plays — live. Besides the Fab Four, the company turns its various hands to keyboards, trumpet, cello, sax and flute (a trifle tentatively for "In My Life"), a cheering touch in these days of invisible or even taped pit bands.

Direct narrative is shared between historical characters like Cynthia Lennon (Caroline Dennis) or composites like an American fan (Francine Brody), intelligently free from gush despite a Woodstock-style outfit.

The show amounts to a series of songs or selections,

which does at least serve to trace Lennon's creative blossoming. The early-middle Beatles' songs, at the time of the *Rubber Soul* and *Revolver* albums, show a high percentage of polish and originality. A moustached and gold-braided sequence from *Sergeant Pepper* confirms how rich, strange and rewarding psychedelia could be. After that it was downhill, starting with the sub-Lewis Carroll self-indulgence of the post-Epstein *Magical Mystery Tour*. "Brian would never have let them do that, but he was dead," Cynthia briskly informs us in a characteristically subtle example of updating. Yoko Ono's influence is portrayed as divisive (and Ava de Souza looks bewildered in the part); and the uninspired dreariness of "Give Peace a Chance" and "Power to the People" emerges in all its simplistic monotony.

The other Beatles are belittled by Karl Lornie's Paul, though their ecstatic head-shaking fails to reproduce the originals' whirl of hair. Ultimately, this is a nostalgic concert rather than theatre. In comparison *Buddy* is a Bracthian epic.

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When in doubt, monsieur, just put paper on it

Robin Neillands considers the French hotelier's peculiar way with bedroom wallpaper — and other entertaining eccentricities that add to the discreet charm of the hostellerie



One of the most curious things about French hotels is the use they make of wallpaper. In British hotels the wallpaper is usually on the walls but French hoteliers seem to regard that as typically British and conservative. When I entered my room at L'Ecu de France at Bourgueil on the Loire I found they had papered the walls, the ceiling and inside and outside all the doors and cupboards. But for the brass door handle I might be there yet.

Then there is the little matter of electricity. The French take such a cavalier approach to electricity I can't think they really believe in it. Sockets gape, coils of wire lie in wait for the unwary, raw fittings jut from the walls and ceilings. In one hotel of the Suisse Normande the main excitement was the bare wires on the upstairs lavatory light switch. When anyone left the bar all ears were cocked for the footsteps on the stairs, the slam of the door, the click of the lock... and the scream. How no one was electrocuted beats me.

What this adds up to is that French hotels are entertaining. There are the motels and the glass and concrete nightspots for the commercial traveller, but these are outweighed by the great number of privately owned and family-run hotels in the countryside and in the provincial cities. In Paris, alas, only one of the great hotels is still owned by a French family: the elegant Crillon in the Place de la Concorde.

The Crillon is owned by the Taittinger family of champagne fame, and that touch of style shows. The Crillon caters for the rich and famous and provides them with whatever they want: John Travolta got married there, and when the King of Morocco arrives with his suite whole floors are cleared so that His Majesty can install his own furniture. Most people would happily settle for the Louis XV furniture and Aubusson tapestries that the hotel normally contains, but an afternoon of tea and celebrity-spotting in the Crillon is one of the lesser-known attractions of the ville lumière.

Away from Paris, the great hotels of France cluster most thickly along the Côte d'Azur, where the Carlton at Cannes, the Négresco at Nice and the Colombe d'Or at St Paul de Vence are facing stiff competition from newly up-to-date but classical hotels such as the Hotel Bel Air at Cap Ferrat.

The secret weapons of the Bel Air are the marvellous gardens created by Madame Maissen, the excellent food prepared by Jean Claude Guillon and the beautiful pool run by Pierre Grunberg, an Olympic swimming coach who can number Aristotle Onassis and Charlie Chaplin among his former pupils. A team like that is a hard act to follow.

Devoted Francophiles record the memorable French hotels they en-

counter in their travels and pass the names around among like-minded friends. This creates a word-of-mouth hotel guide that can prove as useful as anything on offer from Michelin or Gault Millau, not least because in this way you hear about the little eccentricities that make French hotels so fascinating.

M. Bezu, of the Auberge de la Forêt, at La Motte-au-Bois near St Omer is a noted sommelier and will happily spend hours discussing fine wines at your table while you wait for lack of food. Not far away,

M. Morenas is always on the lookout for pilgrims and eager to tell them about the two famous sons of Figeac, Charles Boyer, the romantic actor, and Champollion, the historian who translated the Rosetta Stone. The hoteliers of France are an education, their hotels an extension of their characters.

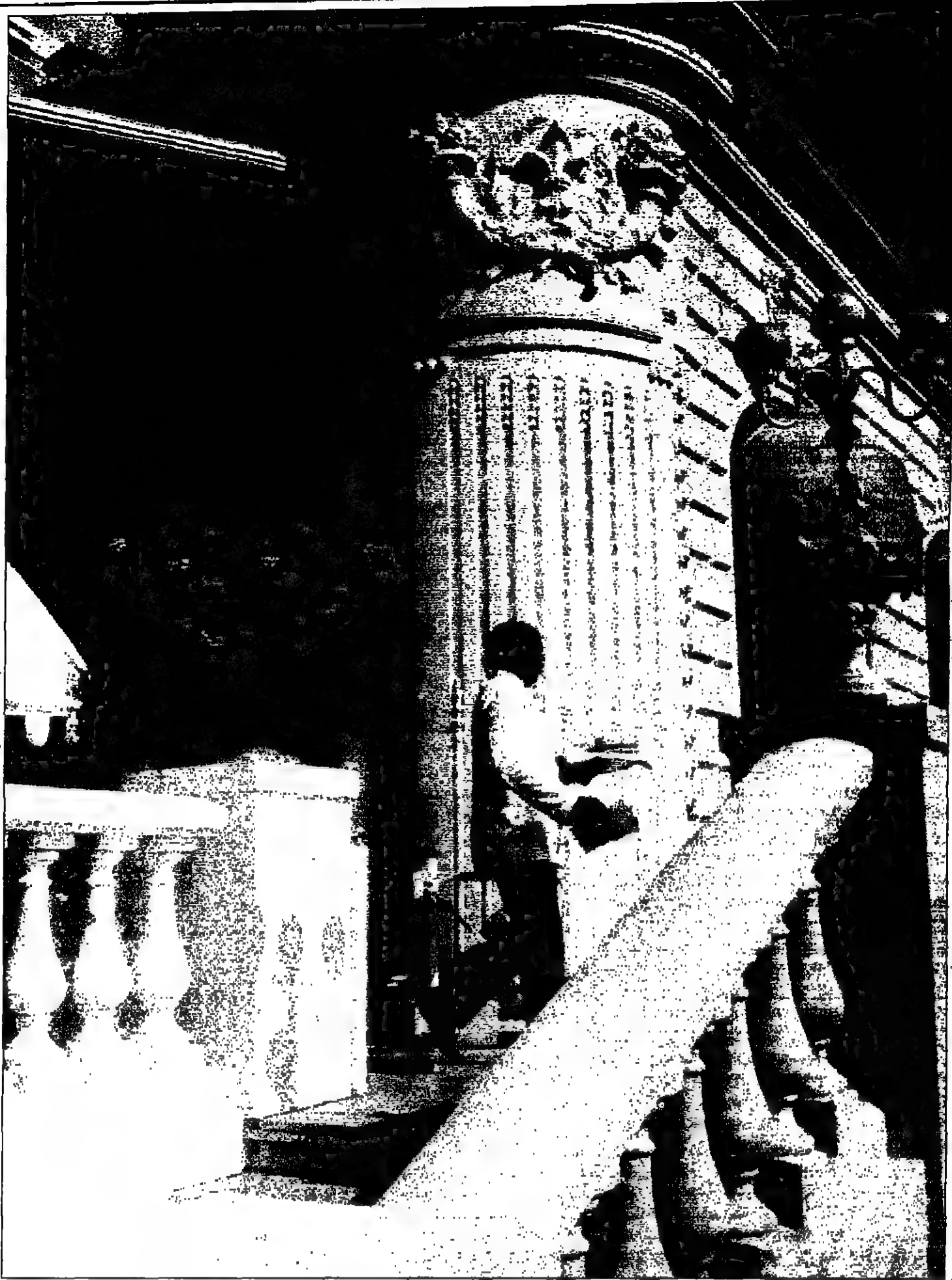
Good French hotels are not twee. Potpourri and discreet lighting are not considered essential in the hotel bars or restaurants of France. They may even be regarded with suspicion. The bars are usually full of local people, their elbows nailed to the counter while they discuss the events of the day, and the lighting in the restaurant is often provided by strip bulbs. The French like to see what they are eating and provided the glass sparkles and the food is good the décor can otherwise go hang.

All that accepted, there are a few golden rules. Many French hotels, before they will let a room, will insist that the guests eat in. Those seeking to eat well in a French hotel should therefore know that, as a general rule, the smaller the number of rooms, the better the food is likely to be.

It is also advisable to avoid anywhere over-frequented by tourists. Most travellers will agree that the two most off-putting sights outside a French hotel are a host of GB plates in the car park and a wealth of metal signs around the door. Checking the room before booking is also advisable. This is not simply to find out whether the damp and sagging bed has recently been vacated by a hippo, but because no Frenchman would dream of accepting a room without inspecting it first. Inspecting the room first establishes the guest as street-wise and sets the tone for any future relationship. As a final tip, the pillows are in the wardrobe.

My particular delight is to find small family-run hotels in the French countryside, or tucked into caves on the coast. In recent trips these have included the Etape du Château at Bruniquet, a delightful hotel in a beautiful village of the Aveyron, just far enough off the too-well-beaten track to be virtually free of other foreigners, with the bonus of a magnificent castle. Normandy is full of fine small hotels but it is usually necessary to get away from the coast to find somewhere with that little extra something, though the Hostellerie St Martin at Creully behind the D-Day beaches manages to combine popularity with visitors and high culinary standards.

The tumbled country of the Suisse Normande south of Caen is another area full of good hotels, of which the Auberge du Pont de Brie at Goupillères is a fine example. Further south, the Hotel du Lion Vert at Putanges-Pont-Ecrepin is well worth a stop on the road south, as is M. Harry's Hotel du Chemin du Fer at Beaumont-sur-Sarthe near Alençon. For something special on the Loire, there is the Bleriot's Hotel du Cheval Blanc at



The Carlton at Cannes: apart from those in Paris, the great hotels of France cluster along the Côte d'Azur



Classical style: the Hotel Bel Air at Cap Ferrat

at the Hostellerie St-Louis at Bollezeelle in Flanders, the hotel cellars are full of wine, almost all of it claret: asking for Beaujolais is a solecism at the St-Louis.

The elegant Hotel Château de Noireux hotel near Angers on the Loire consists of a 15th-century manor, a 17th-century mansion and a 19th-century chapel. All this is managed with considerable charm by Laurie Smith, an Englishwoman from Brighton. The French are naturally amazed.

Jacques Morenas, who runs the Hotel Terminus St Jacques in Figeac has other passions. His hotel lies on the historic Chemin de St Jacques, the pilgrim road from Le Puy-en-Velay to Compostella, and as an "amateur de St Jacques"

Bleriot, where awards have been won for hospitality and good food.

The surprise factor is another element in the pleasure of French country hotels, but to let the factor work, you have to roam around a little, up small country lanes. This is the method employed by Richard Hearn of Intravel, who seems to have tapped into an inexhaustible supply of small delightful hotels, some of them very remote. It can take an hour of careful map reading to find some of his gems, such as the Auberge du Val au Cestre somewhere between Yvetot and Freville north of the Seine valley, but the effort is worth it.

In Brittany the classic hotels of my acquaintance include the Hotel d'Avaugour in the Champ-dos de Dinan, that most striking of medieval cities, and Le Continental on the quai Thomas at Cancale.

The snag with popular places is they become, well, popular. To find those special places where the tourist tourists do not go, it is necessary to keep probing ever deeper into the heartland of France, to the Ardèche, the Auvergne and the Languedoc. In the

Auvergne I have fond memories from my walk across France of restful nights at the Hostellerie du Commerce at Gelles and at the Hotel St Jacques in St Flour, as well as in a small hotel, the Hotel du Bes which lies in St Julien on the frontier between Lozère and Cantal.

The hills of Languedoc Roussillon are not yet as popular as the lavender-shrouded slopes of Provence but those wise people who roam into the hills of the Cévennes or along the Montagne Noire will find plenty to see and enjoy from such bases as the new Hostellerie St Benoit at Aniane north of Sète, or the Hotel de Paris on the banks of the Tarn at Ste-Enimie.

Even today, France is abundantly supplied with excellent family-run hotels that offer good food and accommodation and wonderful value. The ones listed are a selection and the way to find more is to go to France and roam about, passing gently along the coast and through the byways of the hinterland. I can't think of a better way to travel, with a good hotel to greet you at the end of the day.

WHERE TO STAY

THE addresses of recommended hotels are:

Hotel Crillon, Paris (010 331 44 71 15 02). To telephone the following French hotels dial 010 33, then the number: Hotel Carlton, Cannes (93 68 91 68); Hotel Colombe d'Or, St Paul de Vence (93 32 80 02); Hotel Négresco, Nice (93 88 39 51); Hotel Bel Air, Cap Ferrat (93 76 00 21); Hotel Château de Noireux, Loire (41 42 50 05); Etape de Château, Bruniquet, Tarn of Garonne (63 67 25 00); Hotel Continental, Cancale, Brittany (99 89 60 16); Hotel d'Avaugour, Dinan, Brittany (96 39 07 49); Hotel St Jacques, St Flour, Cantal (71 60 09 20); Auberge du Pont de Brie, Normandy (31 79 37 84); Hotel Lion Vert, Putanges-Pont-Ecrepin, Normandy (33 35 01 86); Hotel du Chemin de Fer, Beaumont-sur-Sarthe, Sarthe (43 97 00 05); Hostellerie St Louis, Bollezeelle, Nord (28 68 81 83); Hotel du Cheval Blanc, Bleriot, Loire (47 30 30 14); Hotel St Martin, Craelly, Calvados, Normandy (31 80 10 11).

Companies offering hotel holidays in France include Richard and Linda Hearn, Intravel, The Old Station, Hainley, York YO6 5BY (0439 71111); Brittany Ferries, Portsmouth (0705 827701); P&O European Ferries (0304 203388); VFB Holidays of Cheltenham (0242 580157); French Selection (071-235 0634); La France des Villages (0449 737678); Voyages Elena (for Corsica) (071 720 0111); Solara International Holidays (021-778 5061); Rural France Direct, (0452 812294); AA Motoring Holidays (0256 493878).

The 1992 Michelin Red guide to the hotels and restaurants of France costs £11.95 from all good bookshops.

TOMORROW: away from the hotels

Get stuffed in the best language

At the end of 1991, EIZO (UK) Ltd ran an advertisement in this publication which may have suggested that there were possible health hazards to users of computer monitors, due to the low frequency electric and magnetic radiation emitted by this kind of equipment.

EIZO (UK) Ltd has been asked by the Computer Graphics Suppliers' Association (CGSA), of which EIZO is a member, to make it clear that there is no conclusive scientific or medical evidence of a risk to health due to this kind of radiation from computer monitors. EIZO (UK) Ltd supports this view and agrees that more research is required.

EIZO (UK) Ltd acknowledges that a great deal of research and development has been carried out by manufacturers into minimising health and safety risks to users of computer monitors. EIZO would also like to point out that other suppliers offer products that meet both the MPR II* radiation guidelines referred to in the original advertisement, and also the more stringent TCO* guidelines.

* MPR II (1990) is a voluntary guideline, set by the Swedish National Board for Measurement and Testing, for low magnetic and electrostatic radiation levels in new products.

* TCO is the Swedish Confederation of Professional Employees, which has established its own guidelines pertaining to radiation standards.

Tel: 0483 757118
Fax: 0483 757121

EIZO

One morning in the summer of 1990 Steve Griffin and I set out for St Tropez to meet Brigitte Bardot. In Boulogne we drank ourselves into a stupor on cheap wine and before midnight were thrashing up into the harbour. This may have had something to do with the pipelins of hashish we had been smoking at the Auberge de jeunesse at the invitation of a pair of friendly Moroccans.

In any case, sozzled and as sick as dogs as we were, still achingly far away from losing our virginity to a living goddess, we had already unknowingly stumbled upon a linguistic gold mine. The discourse of eating, drinking, getting drunk and other associated activities is as rich as any five-course cordon bleu blow-out.

An Italian once told me the most important single sentence I should learn in Italian: "Andiamo mangiare". A Frenchman is likely to say something similar (for example, "Allons bouffer"). In A Movable Feast, Ernest Hemingway tells the story of how, when young and poor in Paris, he would heroically tell his wife he was going out for lunch so she could have the dress of the larder while he would desperately seek out an unappetising route through

town devoid of the seductive sights and scents of patisseries, cafes and bistros. But there wasn't one.

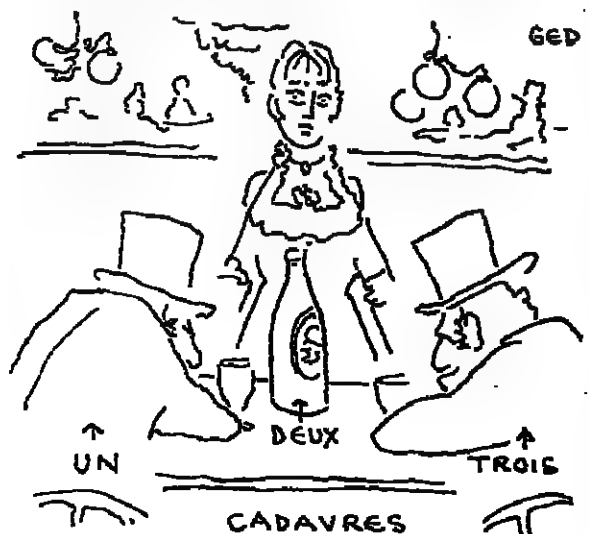
And if French people are opening their mouths not with a view to tipping something down their throats, then it's usually to discuss eating and drinking.

Roland Barthes once remarked that "savoir boire est une technique nationale qui sert à qualifier le Français".

Food crever de faim -- to be dying of hunger; also avoir une faim de loup, have the hunger of a wolf.
un goinfre -- a glutton.
un gueuloton -- a blow-out, a nosh-up; hence: gueulotonner -- to have a blow-out.
se gaver -- to stuff oneself.
guider -- to shove down, swallow from the same root as the English "goby".
être arrié -- to be full up (NB, "Je suis pleine" may be interpreted as "I am pregnant").

FRANCE

ESSENTIAL FRENCH: FOOD AND DRINK



now obsolete piccolo for vin rouge ordinaire; hence: vin oclair, bonzer.
pinter -- from the English "pint"; se pinter -- to get drunk.
ça ritrose -- that calls for a drink!
se rincer la bouche: le goster le dreg de la larder -- rinse: one's mouth/throat/teeth/face.
picoter -- to booze (from the

After-effects
The standard terms for "drunk" include ivre (also ivre-mort -- dead drunk; ivresse -- drunkenness; ivrogne -- drunkard), soûlé (also spelt saoul; se soûler or se soiller la gueule -- to get drunk; un soûlard is a drunkard; also un soiffard, un boi-sans-soif, literally, drinks-without-thirst) être soûlé comme trente-six cochons/pores -- drunk as 36 pigs (compare voir trente-six chandelles -- to see stars, literally, to see 36 candles). Other common expressions are rond (literally, round, hence rond comme une balle, roughly equivalent to "pissed as a newt"), beurré (battered), bourré, paillard.
avoir un verre dans le nez -- to have a glass in your nose, i.e. to have had too much to drink.
avoir la gueule de bois -- to have a hangover, literally, a wooden mouth.

Le fast-food
Should be (but usually isn't) known as la restauration rapide. Standing joke: le néfast-food, i.e. awful food.

Haute cuisine
I recently paid a visit to the glorious Les Ambassadeurs restaurant in the Hotel de Crillon (Place de la Concorde). I couldn't afford the food, but the menu made interesting reading. The general rule is

that the less there is, the more words there are. Some dishes come out as novellas, e.g. Agneau de lait des Pyrénées frotté d'ail roti sous la cendre aux petits oignons nouveaux. Lexical dressings: préface gustative: entrée pétale: tranche (slice) fructueux: salade.

The possessive adjective is obligatory: e.g. sentrecôte à moi; le chocolat à moi; et sa crème anglaise au café. Food as metaphor: occuper-toi de tes oignons -- mind your own business, literally, look after your onions. être soupe au lait -- to be milk soup, i.e. liable to boil over; to have a short temper. ne pas être dans son assiette -- not to be in one's plate, i.e. off colour, out of sorts. mon petit chou -- my little cabbage, i.e. darling. (This last is the phrase I was counting on to floor Brigitte Bardot with. But Griffin and I never made it to the Côte d'Azur. When I asked the driver at the start of the Auberge du Sud where he was going, I could have sworn he said: "A Lyons". He turned out to be going to Orléans, a blow from which our quest never recovered. Thus, was history irretrievably shaped by a malentendu.)

Minister of health and indignation

Headline grabber
or political genius?
Charles Bremner
meets Bernard
Kouchner

Bernard Kouchner, the French health minister, pulls out a wad of snapshots. "This is the car we were supposed to be travelling in," he says. A mangled mass of metal on the Kurdistan roadside is all that is left of the vehicle that was blown to pieces on July 6 a few yards from the one Dr Kouchner was in with Danielle Mitterrand, the first lady of France. "This is the engine," he shows another shot. "It was blown 150 metres."

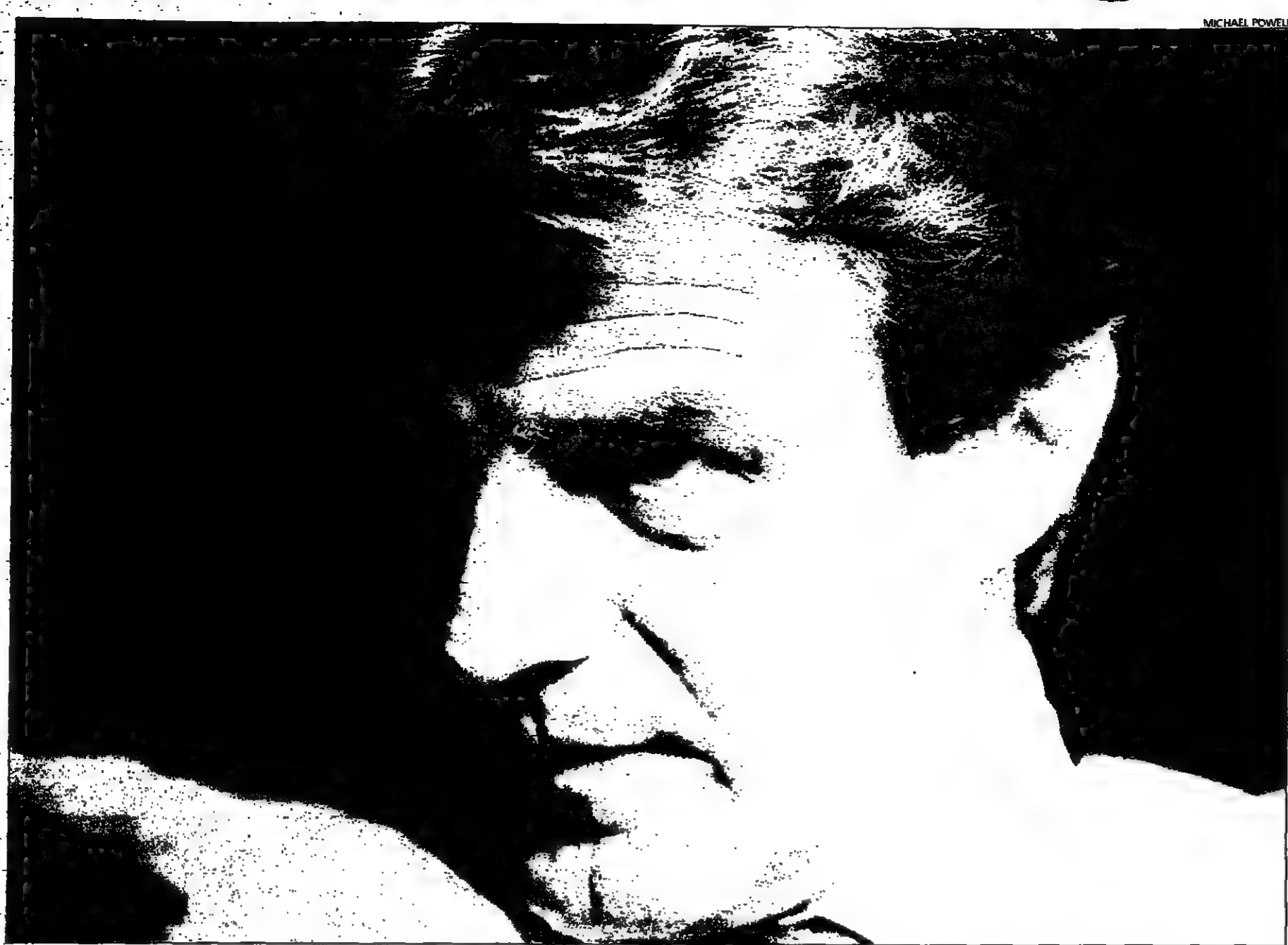
The bomb, assumed to have been planted by Baghdad, killed four people and narrowly missed Mme Mitterrand, who was on a mission to show support for the UN effort to help Kurdish refugees. The close shave, with its explosive diplomatic implications, may have sent the French government into a cold sweat but it was pretty much all in a day's work for Dr Kouchner, who, in addition to holding the health job, is minister for humanitarian action and the glamorous tough-guy of the Mitterrand administration.

Since founding Médecins Sans Frontières in 1971, of Dr Kouchner has made a career hanging around in the world's more dangerous neighbourhoods, from Biafra through the Horn of Africa and Central America to Afghanistan. Only a week before his latest Kurdistan trip, he had led another Mitterrand family outing, taking the president for a Sunday stroll under the snipers' sights of Sarajevo, a jaunt which provoked admiration, envy and irritation in the chancelleries of Europe.

During the past year, Dr Kouchner has travelled more than 15 times into the combat zones of Croatia and Bosnia. Even his critics concede that the events in Kurdistan and Yugoslavia have proved a personal triumph for his drive to enshrine the duty or the right of interference as a principle of international relations.

The turning point was the passing of United Nations Resolution 688 last year, which broke with the old sanctity of national sovereignty and authorised the armed protection of Iraq's Kurdish minority. "For a long time, humanitarian action was treated as something for the boys' club. Now, there's changing," Dr Kouchner says, sitting in his elegant office on the Avenue Segur in Paris.

He made his name as the *médecin-baroudeur* (doctor-warrior) — a mix of Bob Geldof, Albert Schweitzer and Che Guevara. Listening to his argument, it is easy to see how Dr Kouchner, who is aged 52 but has lost nothing of his boyish bounce, has won over presidents, ruffled his colleagues and



Danger man: Dr Kouchner, the glamorous tough guy of the Mitterrand administration, has made a career in the world's more perilous neighbourhoods

made battalions of enemies. Charming, slightly built and supremely self-confident, he makes the most of the licence he enjoys to be the outspoken agitator of the cabinet. If the opinion polls show him to be the most popular public figure in France, it is because he is seen as a man of action and not a politician, he says. He has no time for the sectarian side of politics — he holds no elective office and has no immediate plans to do so. In 1988, he failed in an attempt at a parliamentary seat in Valenciennes. "I have learnt that politics is first of all a battle against one's friends not one's enemies. It's very frustrating and painful."

Politicians' lives are odd, he says, and everyone would be better off if they were forced to go back to ordinary jobs every couple of years and re-establish contact with real life. Though dismissed by colleagues as something of a seven-day won-

der when he joined the government as a junior minister in 1988 (the moral conscience of the Mitterrand administration, said a British official at the time), Dr Kouchner proved a more able administrator than expected. The reward was his appointment to the health ministry in the government of the new prime minister Pierre Berégovoy in April this year. "I asked for the job," Dr Kouchner says, with typical lack of modesty. "I wanted the administrative responsibility."

With its tiny budget, a quarter of that of Médecins Sans Frontières, the humanitarian action ministry had been mocked by some as a mere token. He was brought in at the time on the recommendation of Michel Rocard, the then prime minister, and long-time rival of Mitterrand. Colleagues say it took some time for Dr Kouchner's somewhat theatrical style, an approach that could not be further from that of the diligent and discrete techn-

'I have learnt that politics is first of all a battle against one's friends not one's enemies. It's very frustrating and painful'

crats who populate the upper reaches of French power.

At the health ministry, Dr Kouchner, a gastro-enterologist by training, assumed responsibility for the transfusion services which have been at the centre of the scandal over Aids. One of his first actions was to ask forgiveness from the haemophiliacs who were contami-

nated by the ministry's failure to safeguard the blood supply in 1985. Four senior health service officials are on trial and three members of the socialist government of the time spent a humiliating spell in the witness box last Friday.

Working from the inside of a government after a career spent fighting state bureaucracies has taught him to be more tolerant and patient and "to take into account multiple interests rather than the immediate interest of a people."

"But I haven't really learnt much," he says with a twinkle and one of the arm waves that made an irritated colleague compare him to an hysterical bumblebee. "I've known heads of state for 25 years. I know them off by heart."

The machinery of government, notably the Quai d'Orsay (foreign ministry), he says, has learnt a few things from him. "I brought a new dimension to politics — humanitarian action," Dr Kouchner's ap-

pointment was given a cool welcome by the Quai, which did not take kindly to the way he marched into its territory, flouting protocol and sometimes contradicting French policy. At the United Nations, for example, a day after running the marathon of New York, he publicly denounced France's ally President Mobutu of Zaire as "a walking money-box topped off with a leopard-skin hat".

But they have since learnt to live with each other and Roland Dumas, the foreign minister, has, he says, come a long way towards his views. "They're hard to shift but they're also intelligent people," he says of the ministry.

He makes little attempt to hide his frustration over the failure of Europe to stop the fighting in Bosnia or to do more to protect the Kurds. "This theory of the sovereignty of states adds up to a blindness and murderous naïveté," he says. "The right to interfere is a way of avoiding war."

How about all those charges that Dr Kouchner is really on one big media-fuelled ego trip? They have been around a long time, ever since he quarrelled with his old colleagues at Médecins sans Frontières over his plan to send a humanitarian "boat for Vietnam" in 1979. On that project he roped in the late Jean Paul Sartre and Raymond Aron and engineered a truce between those philosophical giants. His critics dubbed the project "a boat for St Germain des Prés (the haunt of the fashionable intellectual elite)" and Dr Kouchner was forced out of the organisation. He then set up the highly successful Médecins du Monde.

The media, he says, are the key to everything, something which he realised in 1968 when he did a stint with the Red Cross in Biafra and left disgusted at the organisation's rule of silence on local conditions and politics. He is perfectly aware of the justice of the charge that the media attention is fickle and short-lived and that you cannot base government policy on it. But it is also the driving force of modern democracy.

"Without the media, there's no indignation. I'm in charge of indignation. I'm the minister of indignation! We're at the end of the 20th century. If there's no indignation, there's no reaction from public opinion. Without public opinion, there's no movement among politicians. That's been disastrous for non-government organisations like Oxfam, who have worked long and hard on the ground without publicity. I want politics to be influenced by reality. When a government accepts humanitarian action, the results are fantastic."

The partnership of tomorrow, he says is of the media and humanitarian action, an idea he puts into practice given that his partner of the past few years and mother of his son is Christine Ockrent, the top French television anchorwoman.

Mitterrand's trip to Sarajevo was a crowning moment for Dr Kouchner's theory of media power. The trip grabbed the world's attention and demonstrated French solidarity with the besieged Bosnians better than anything else could have done. The president decided to come, he says, after he proposed at a cabinet meeting that he round up 12 prominent personalities from the Community to make the journey with him, "but unfortunately Europe isn't ready for that".

What really upsets Dr Kouchner is the spirit of selfish entitlement that has come to afflict the rich Western countries. "The last time I came back from Yugoslavia and I saw all the truck drivers on strike, I blew my top." His mission at home, he says, is to make people understand how well off they are in comparison with the needy who inhabit so much of the world. "On one side, there's no social protection and great human warmth, that's the third world. On our side, there's great social protection and no human warmth."

Logic and the sexual revolution

Antony Grey deserves to be better known. He became secretary of the Homosexual Law Reform Society (HLRS) in 1962. Five years later, 25 years ago today, the Sexual Offences Act 1967 received the Royal Assent. Mr Grey thus has a rare distinction: he ran a pressure group which wanted a progressive change in the law, and achieved it. There are few such success stories in Britain.

The act meant that homosexual acts, in private, between two consenting men aged 21 or over were no longer against the law in England and Wales. Much misery for many men was thereby ended. Mr Grey continued as secretary of the HLRS until 1970. He then began the counselling career which he still pursues. He has thought profoundly and cogently about sex. That description does not apply to many people in this country either.

Mr Grey has now, at the age of 64, written a book, *Quest for Justice*. He lives with his partner of 30 years in a semi in north London. What little he is willing to say about his relationship is off the record. As he explains on the first page of his book: "Though being homosexual has affected the course of my life profoundly... I do not regard this aspect as the most important or interesting thing about me (or anyone else)." That is an encouraging statement to read on page 1 of a book about sexuality and the law. It tells you that in the next 300 pages you have the chance of reading some old-fashioned analysis. Mr Grey does not disappoint either in his book or in person, when he restates his written view more pithily: "If I'm gay, what the hell business is it of anybody else?"

His views and mode of expression are classically liberal: "Personal relationships, whether they are few or many, homosexual or heterosexual, long term, short term, multiple, promiscuous, faithful or business as long as nobody is hurt or damaged," he says. "Sexual behaviour has nothing to do with morals in the sense of what is laid down in the Bible or by some people in a committee room. It has everything to do with ethics which is how people treat one another." Logically, therefore, Mr Grey

Exactly 25 years after the Sexual Offences Act altered the law on homosexual behaviour between consenting adults, the cool arguments of Antony Grey are still pressing for liberal change

should oppose the law he helped to pass. Pragmatically, he believes that it was an advance. He views the reduction of the homosexual age of consent to 18, believed to be in prospect for next year and favoured by, among others, the prime minister, in the same light. "This is a socially constrained country. You do not get these changes very often, and it would be a wasted opportunity if after 25 years, all we got was a three-year reduction."

But it would be better than nothing. Mr Grey is no purist. He would support any measure which lessened the current institutionalised discrimination against homosexuals, while continuing to push his libertarian belief that all statutes relating to "victimless crimes" should be repealed. He is a mixture of the very idealistic and the shrewdly conservative. The latter quality is perhaps responsible for the arms-length treatment he reserves from the contemporary homosexual lobbyists of Outrage, who marched through London last Saturday, and Stonewall, the group founded by actors Sir Ian McKellen and Michael Cashman. "I know jolly well," Mr Grey says, "that if there had been people with banners marching down Whitehall in 1967, we would have been less likely to get our vote." He thinks potential supporters may be



Campaigner: Antony Grey still struggles for change

alienated by headline-grabbing tactics. He can sympathise with the public celebration of sexuality beloved of Outrage stunts, as he did with the Gay Liberation Front in the early 1970s. "At the beginning of my lifetime, homosexuality was unmentionable. When the law was changed, the people who emerged were celebrating the ability to be themselves." But the snag, for Mr Grey, is that such behaviour can create "a new ghetto". He prefers to find new allies by persuasion.

That is where he is at his most effective. The arguments in favour of retaining any form of discrimination in a liberal society have to be strong. In this case, they are not. We run through them. He is sceptical of the "corruption of

youth" argument. "That relies on a version of innocence which always equates it with ignorance and with the old corrupting the young. Often, the younger person seduces the older person and then the older man suffers." Mr Grey was "12 or 13" when he realised he was homosexual. "One knows what one is. You know by what makes you turn your head in the street."

Then there is the straightforwardly anti-homosexual argument, as put forward by the Vatican last week. "This holds that homosexuality is depraved and, therefore, discrimination against its practitioners is right and proper. The view is contradictory — 'If it is so disgusting, what are they afraid of?' Mr Grey asks — and encompasses the notion of the law as a moral signpost to the sort of behaviour society, through Parliament, wants to discourage."

"The law is not like a no-entry sign on a one-way street," he says. "Because enforcing laws on private behaviour is not like the traffic police, it is like the Gestapo. Homes are raided, possessions are ransacked, diaries are gone through. People really suffer." Mr Grey remembers a pathetic letter he once received from a bus driver who had been convicted of "coddling" in a public lavatory and been sacked. He asked: "What has homosexual-

ity got to do with driving a bus? I still don't know the answer."

What about Aids? That's a non-starter in terms of social justice. There is already considerable discrimination against people with HIV. Whatever some people say, it is clear Aids is already spreading widely among heterosexuals. So you might as well argue in favour of raising the heterosexual age of consent to 21, or higher.

A further argument has more force. That is what might be called the "honest conservative" attack on homosexuality for undermining the family — the basis of society. Mr Grey sticks to his logic. "I don't think the family is any need of protection. There is your family, there is my family... some of these families are absolutely marvellous and life enhancing and others are sheer hell."

Any change in the law next year will depend, as it did in 1967, on the mood of MPs, in turn influenced by the mood of their constituents. The 1966 election had propelled a new generation of backbenchers on to both sides of the House. Mr Grey characterises them as "socially tolerant modern-minded people who wanted progress. It was not a party issue. We had a solid block of 60 Tories who supported it right through." The 1992 election may well have yielded a similar crop of Conservatives whose liberalism extends from the economic to the social.

Mr Grey hopes his book may influence the debate. His life will certainly be changed by it, for a while. Despite his work, he says: "Some people, my parents' friends, still don't know I'm gay. I have used this book to come out to some people, even now." He has not exactly been in the closet, but he has not chosen the dramatic self-revelatory "outing" advocated by some. Paradoxically, Mr Grey has spent a lifetime talking about sex, yet still remains fundamentally of the generation and the class which viewed such matters as private concerns. Which is precisely what motivated his life's work.

ROBERT CRAMPTON

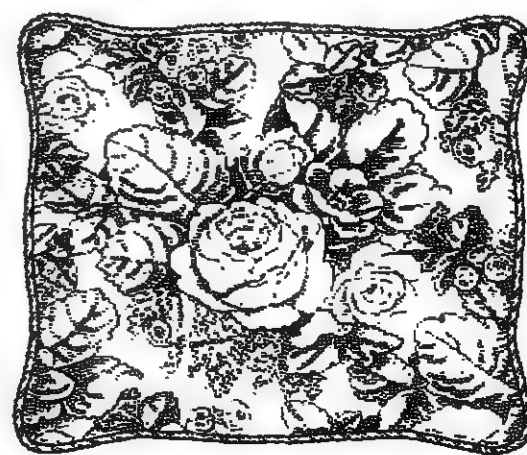
● *Quest for Justice*, published today by Sinclair-Stevenson, £18.

TOMORROW

"But while he is at peace, what about us left behind? The first thing I wanted to do when I heard the news was to ring him up. He would have been astonished and sympathetic. 'Poor, poor you,' he would have said. 'How absolutely ghastly.'"
Virginia Ironside on the death of her father, on the Parents page

EHRMAN TAPESTRY KIT OFFER

A SUMMER OF ROSES



This beautiful cushion cover is based on 19th Century Berlin woolwork patterns, but it has been adapted to give the design a more contemporary feel with lighter, fresher colours and easier stitching. The roses are in three distinct colour groups: soft pink, ruby red and faded yellow. The pale damask and powdery pinks, the carnation, fire and garnet reds, and the sandy, amber and flaxen yellows of the petals all blend into the variegated greens and browns of the leaves, and this rich tapestry of colour is set on a plain ivory background. It is a classic design that will fit anywhere.

Measuring 14" x 15", it is printed in the full 24 colours on 12 holes to the inch canvas to capture the detail. 100% pure wool from the Appleton range is used and the design can be worked in either half-cross or tent stitch. The kit costs £39.95 including postage and packing, and comes complete with wool, canvas, needle and instructions. When ordering use FREEPOST - no stamp needed.

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TMS/92

continued on next page

Chancery Division

Law Report July 27 1992

Chancery Division

Mortgagee can seek relief

United Dominions Trust Ltd v Shellpoint Trustees
Before Mr David Neuberger, QC
[Judgment June 19]

The mortgagee of a long lease at a low rent which had been forfeited by a judgment of the county court was not prevented from seeking relief from that forfeiture in the High Court by either section 138(7) of the County Courts Act 1984 or section 210 of the Common Law Procedure Act 1852 despite the lapse of more than six months.

Mr David Neuberger QC, sitting as a deputy High Court Judge, so held in a reserved judgment in the Chancery Division deciding the matter as a preliminary issue on the summons of United Dominions Trust Ltd against Shellpoint Trustees.

Mr Simon Berry, QC and Mr Andrew Goodman for the plaintiff mortgagee; Mr Wayne Clark for the defendant landlord.

HIS LORDSHIP said that a long lease at a low rent containing a proviso for forfeiture for non-payment of rent was acquired by a lessee for a substantial premium of £1,000 of which he borrowed from the plaintiff mortgagee.

The lessee defaulted on payment of rent and the defendant landlord's predecessor in title obtained a court order for arrears of rent, costs and possession in the county court on March 17, 1988. The original landlord executed that judgment on February 28, 1990 by taking possession of the flat. The defendant subsequently acquired the reversion.

On February 25, 1991 the

mortgagee issued an originating summons seeking relief from forfeiture in the High Court.

The landlord claimed that the court had no jurisdiction to grant the mortgagee relief from forfeiture on account of section 138(7) of the County Courts Act 1984 and also on account of section 210 of the Common Law Procedure Act 1852.

As to section 138 of the 1984 Act, it was clear that it would have been open to the mortgagee to apply for relief from forfeiture in the county court under section 138(9C), as inserted by the Administration of Justice Act 1985, within six months of the date on which the landlord recovered possession.

However, by the time the mortgagee made its application for relief from forfeiture, namely by the originating summons issued on February 25, 1991, the six-month time limit had long since expired and it was too late for the mortgagee to seek relief from forfeiture in the county court. It was for that reason that it sought relief from forfeiture in the High Court.

Section 138(7) of the 1984 Act provided: "If the lessee does not pay within the period specified in the order... pay into court all the rent in arrears, and the costs of the action, the order shall be enforced in the prescribed manner and... the lessee shall be barred from all relief". Thus the lessee himself would be barred.

Section 140 of the 1984 Act defined "lessee" as including "an original or derivative under-lessee or the persons deriving title under

a lessee". It was common ground that the plaintiff as mortgagee was within the concept of an under-lessee.

Nevertheless, his Lordship held as a matter of ordinary language and construction that in section 138(5) and (7) "the lessee" had to be a reference to the tenant who held under the lease. Accordingly section 138(7) did not apply to the plaintiff mortgagee who was therefore not "barred from all relief" due to its failure to apply for relief from forfeiture under section 138(9C).

Thus there was nothing in the 1984 Act which removed the jurisdiction of the High Court from granting relief from forfeiture for the plaintiff.

In reaching that conclusion his Lordship had not overlooked the definition of "lessee" in section 140 of the 1984 Act. In his judgment, the extension of the expressions "lease" and "lessee" to include, for instance, original under-lease and original under-lessee, was to emphasise that, if the lease that was the subject of forfeiture proceedings was an under-lease, then section 138 applied as much to the under-lessee in whom the under-lease was or had been vested as it did to a head-lease vested in a head-lessee.

He drew support for that conclusion from consideration of section 146(5) of the Law of Property Act 1925 which contained similar definition of "lease" and "lessee".

He would add that his view appeared to be the same as that taken by the legislature when, following the decision of the Court of Appeal in *Di Palma v Victorian*

Square Property Co Ltd [1986] Ch 150, it added, by sections 55(4) and 69(5) of, and paragraph 13 of Schedule 9 to the Administration of Justice Act 1985, subsections (9A) to (9C) to section 138, if the reference to "the lessee" in section 138(9A) extended to an under-lessee and mortgagee, then section 138(9C) would seem to be otiose.

There was then the argument that section 210 of the Common Law Procedure Act 1852 barred the mortgagee's claim. Under that section it was provided that where a landlord's claim was for more than one half year's rent and more than six months had elapsed since the execution of the judgment, as here, the plaintiff became "barred and foreclosed from all relief or remedy in law or equity".

His Lordship made a detailed examination of that complicated section dividing it into eight parts although in the statute it was set out in a single undivided paragraph.

He came to the conclusion that the plaintiff mortgagee was correct in its contention that, because it was not a party to the claim for possession brought by the defendant's predecessor in the county court and therefore did not fall within what he had called part 5 of section 210, it was not a person who was barred from seeking relief under what he had called part 6 of section 210.

Accordingly the High Court had jurisdiction to grant the mortgagee relief from forfeiture on the originating summons.

Solicitors: Hill Bailey, Bromley, Binks Stern.

The Mortgage Corporation Ltd v Nationwide Credit Corporation Ltd
Before Mr David Neuberger, QC
[Judgment July 14]

Priority between two substantively unregistered charges under the Land Registration Act 1925 followed the usual principle of equitable interests that the first in time had priority.

The entry of a notice or caution protecting the later charge against subsequent interests could not give it priority over the earlier charge, the existence of which had not been noted in the register by either notice or caution.

Mr David Neuberger, QC, sitting as a deputy High Court Judge so held in a reserved judgment in the Chancery Division on the summons of The Mortgage Corporation Ltd against Nationwide Credit Corporation Ltd.

Mr David Hodge for the plaintiff; Mr Thomas Dumort for the defendant.

HIS LORDSHIP said that the proceedings raised a question of priorities as between two charges over registered land. The first, in point of time, was a charge dated July 10, 1989 in favour of the plaintiff.

The second was a charge dated July 31, 1989 in favour of the defendant. The defendant caused that charge to be noted on the register by a notice under section 49(1) of the 1925 Act on August 14, 1989. By that date the plaintiff had not registered its charge substantively on the register. A charge of registered land

which was not a registered charge could not be more than an equitable mortgage which was a minor interest for the purposes of the 1925 Act. That was so even if the charge was protected by a notice or caution: see section 106(2) and (3).

The plaintiff relied on the decision of the Court of Appeal in *Barclays Bank Ltd v Taylor* [1974] Ch 137 which had held that where there was a conflict between two minor interests, the ordinary rules of priority between persons having equitable interests applied so that, irrespective of the date of entry of a caution in the register, the person whose interest was first in time of creation would normally prevail.

Lord Justice Russell had said (at p147): "The caution lodged on behalf of the purchasers had no effect whatever by itself on priorities: it simply conferred on the cautioners the right to be given notice of any dealing proposed to be registered (see sections 54 and 55) so that they might have the opportunity of contending that it would be a dealing which would infringe their rights".

The defendant sought to distinguish that case on two grounds: that the decision would have gone the other way if (1) the purchaser had registered a notice rather than a caution in respect of their contract and (2) if the purchaser had had a mortgage rather than a contract of sale.

Section 52(1) of the 1925 Act provided: "A disposition by the proprietor shall take effect subject to all estates, rights and claims which are protected by way of notice on the register at the date of

registration or entry of notice of the disposition, but only if and in so far as such estates, rights and claims may be valid and are not (independently of this Act) overridden by the disposition".

No such provision applied to cautions.

The defendant contended that the effect of that section was to enable one equitable charge, ranking behind an earlier charge, to acquire priority by registering a notice in respect of its charge.

The plaintiff argued that the effect of the section was more limited, that is, that a notice protected a person with a minor interest such as an equitable mortgage to the extent that it ensured that he retained priority against the owner of any subsequently granted interest.

That submission involved accepting a difference between a notice and a caution to the extent that the existence of a notice could affect subsequent priorities, whereas the existence of a caution, while it might give the cautioner something almost as good, as a priority in practice, could not.

It seemed to his Lordship that the words of section 52(1), taken on their own, could well have the wider effect for which the defendant contended. However, he came to the conclusion that the plaintiff's analysis was the correct one.

The effect of a notice was limited to giving priority to a person who had registered the notice only in relation to interests granted subsequently to his interest. In other words, the effect of the registration of a notice in respect of an

encumbrance was not to improve the position of the person who registered the notice in relation to the holder of any prior encumbrance but it protected the person who registered the notice against losing his priority to the grantee of a subsequent encumbrance who might otherwise achieve priority by substantive registration: see section 29.

The defendant's second ground for distinguishing *Barclays Bank Ltd v Taylor* essentially relied on section 106 which contained specific provisions whereby mortgages of registered land could be protected pending substantive registration as registered charges. In his Lordship's judgment, the defendant's argument on that point was not well founded.

In the first place, section 106(2) made it clear that the status of an unregistered charge protected by one of the means referred to in section 106(3) was not altered if it remained an equitable charge and capable of being overridden as a minor interest.

Second, the two methods by which section 106(3) envisaged protection being effected were by notice or caution. That seemed to indicate that charges so protected enjoyed no special protection over and above any other minor interest which could be protected in either of those two ways.

Accordingly, the plaintiff's charge which was first in time had priority and judgment would be given for the plaintiff.

Solicitors: Reynolds Porter Chamberlain; Brand Montagu, Harrow.

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Top marks for 'the bac'

Teenagers are discovering that there is an alternative to A levels, reports John O'Leary

As A-level students continued the long wait for their results last week, almost 1,000 British school leavers awaiting exam results were put out of their misery. They were among 25,000 young people in 63 countries who took the International Baccalaureate (IB) this year.

Now in its 27th year, "the bac" has hardly been an overnight success. In spite of the dissatisfaction with the narrowness of A levels, voiced in all parts of the education system, only 24 schools and colleges are offering the International Baccalaureate. A handful more will follow in the autumn. Many others would like to join the fold, but are put off by the level of organisation and expense involved. The variety which is the IB's greatest attraction demands a large sixth form and a staff with a wide range of expertise.

The two-year course for 16 to 19-year-olds was designed as a balanced education suitable for students entering higher education in any part of the world. Controlled by a non-governmental organisation based in Geneva, the IB requires students to take six subjects, rather than the A-level norm of three. Half of the subjects are taken at Higher level, half at Subsidiary.

A student must take his or her own language and one other, mathematics and a science. Another category includes geography, history, economics and business studies, while the sixth subject is taken from a broader range of classical and modern languages, art, music and sciences. All students take theory of knowledge, which is a broadly philosophical course, as assessed on approved extra-curricular activity, and submit an extended essay of some 4,000 words on one of their subjects. Some 20 per cent of marks are awarded for coursework. Students can achieve a maximum of 45 points, and need 24 to qualify for a diploma.

Any resistance from universities has long since subsided. Most IB candidates at Sevenoaks School, in Kent, where more than a third of the 400 sixth formers choose the qualification in preference to A levels, believe that they are enhancing their degree prospects. Of the 71 students who received their results last week, 14 have offers from Oxford or Cambridge.

Almost without exception, the Sevenoaks students consider that they have had to work harder than their A-level colleagues, but few regret their decision. Peter Winter, who is responsible for the programme, says: "There is a certain feeling of superiority, I suppose, and we do find that many of the brightest pupils opt for the IB. Often it is the parents who need convincing because they still assume that their children need A levels for higher education."

Sevenoaks was one of the pioneers of the IB in Britain, starting courses in 1976 with pupils taught in the same classes as A-level students. The school has a long tradition of taking foreign pupils, so the international currency of the IB held obvious attractions. The numbers opting for the IB began to take off when separate classes were established, and have been growing ever since. This year's results are the best the school has had, with 11 pupils getting 40 points or more and only three failing. Richard Barker, the headmaster, says: "I am a great enthusiast for the IB. Virtually no other developed country is running such a ridiculously narrow system at 16 plus."

Other independent schools and further education colleges are beginning to agree. Malvern and Cheltenham colleges will be starting courses in September, as will Stratford College, in Warwickshire, Llandrillo College, in north Wales, and Broadgreen Community Comprehensive, in Liverpool. At least



Leading the way: three of Sevenoaks's successful baccalaureate pupils, from left, Beatrice Schady, Maya Maxym and Alex Grant

IB. Although ministers remain adamant that A levels should be preserved as the "gold standard" of the English and Welsh education system, in Scotland the IB is the model for a proposed reform of Highers. The Scoabac, proposed earlier this year by the Howie Committee, borrows unashamedly from the IB, adapting its principles for the Scottish system.

The IB principles are at present being tested in a curriculum audit in Geneva, to see if courses devised in the 1960s need updating in preparation for the 21st century. Pippa Leggett, the UK director, says: "We are not looking for change for change's sake, but we are anxious to remain a vibrant and energetic organisation."

The government resists comparisons between A levels and the IB, but there is a groundswell of support for the IB in schools and universities. When Her Majesty's Inspectorate studied the programme two years ago, its report was complimentary but guarded.

It is not just for geniuses, but for the well-rounded individual

another six schools and colleges plan to start next year.

The qualification is already popular in the US and Canada, which have the biggest numbers of IB students, and growth is also strong in Australia and New Zealand. By September, more than 500 institutions worldwide will be offering the

Students were working in "advantageous circumstances" where the staffing resources were strong and the physical resources excellent. Syllabuses in science and mathematics did not cover as much ground as their A-level equivalents, while the wider focus of the IB made comparisons impossible in other subjects.

The inspectors conceded, however, "The students considered the IB programme as a whole to be a heavy one, but did not resent this. Indeed, they were enthusiastic about the IB, and none of them regretted having taken it."

With interest in the programme growing rapidly in Britain, Ms Leggett is maintaining realistic ambitions. "We are not trying in any way to rival the established system, but we are providing a good alternative that fits in well with Britain's place in Europe. It is not just for geniuses, but for the well-rounded individual. The key is the motivation to keep a variety of subjects going."

Hands off my cash

An old boy is becoming extremely miffed at the demands his alma mater is making on his pocket

It isn't every day a vice-chancellor writes to me. Just every other day during the fund-raising season. If he misses the odd post, the gap is more than filled by letters from my old college, which is in need of contributions for its new squash court-conference centre. Failing that, the head of my old school sends a letter to say that he is building a new science block, and this is my last chance to sponsor a Bunsen burner.

The only way to escape all this unsolicited mail is to follow the example of a friend of mine and leave a forwarding address in Gibraltar. There are so many fundraisers at academic institutions that Ashley House, a south London publishing company, has just launched *Development* in Education, a magazine to cater for them.

What has happened to all these places since I left them? They were, at the time, fully solvent concerns whose books balanced. Now the bailiffs are at the door, to judge by their desperate appeals, and the liquidators are poised to seize the High Table silver. All that stands between them and the Official Receiver is any donation that I might care to make.

In my day, their only financial problem was me. I was always a bit leisurely in shifting cash from my grant towards the tuition fees and bar bills. Still, I was out of the red at the end of my final term: so now I am off their fiscal back, why can't they get off mine? After all, I am not particularly solvent myself, but I don't pester my old tutor for help with my car repair bills.

Another thing that's changed over the years is me. First I was a schoolboy and an undergraduate, then I became an Old Boy and a graduate. Now I am an alumnus. According to the dictionary, this derives from the Latin and means "foster-son". According to the fund-raiser's thesaurus, it clearly means "a soft touch". Once I had friends who were Oxford graduates. Now they are "Oxonians", which translates as "Oxford man or woman with large wallet". There is talk of Cambridge folk being rechrist-

ened as "Camshafits", but it sounds rather rude. Still, it is a lot more polite than the greeting used on a begging letter from one of my old schools: "Dear Sale," wrote the chairman of the governors in his own hand. Not the courtesy of a "Mr", or even a Christian name. The secret plan behind the surname must have been to transfer me back to the time when I was a new boy and did what I was told. The subliminal message was: "You there! Sign a cheque worth all your life savings, or you'll end up with 200 lines!"

The skilled fundraiser has long ago learnt the tricks of writing begging letters. Coarse words, such as cash, should not be used since they frighten people, as

does any mention of money. What his university lacks, the letter writer will say, is "flexibility" (as in flexible friend). The reason, he will continue, is "to maintain our standards of academic excellence in both teaching and research" (i.e. to spend money). If pushed, he will admit to a need for "further independent financial

sources", sometimes known as "margin" (even more cash). What he has in mind is a target (an extremely large sum of money) and has set up a foundation or development trust (in other words, a large paying-in book). From us, the alumni and alumnae, he would like "support". This could be more bluntly defined as a gift, a donation, a benefaction or even, pardon his French, a cheque. Rather better is "covenant", which sounds vaguely Biblical. Also, it deprives the taxman of his usual percentage and the donor feels he is actually gaining on the deal.

The really big donors receive the ultimate accolade: a mention in the next glossy begging letter (unless, of course, they pick the "no publicity" box). Our thanks to Mr and Mrs Jones for their resource of £8 million to the Astronomy Faculty. For that kind of galactic sum, they can have half the Milky Way named after them, and cheap at the price.

VIEWPOINT

JONATHAN SALE



Spreading the word in Eastern Europe

WHILE the debate continues over teaching methods and the shape of the curriculum in British schools, countries in Eastern Europe are turning to Britain to reform their post-communist education systems.

Much of the work falls on the British Council, an arm's length agency of the Foreign Office, and the government's Know-How Fund, designed to offer assistance to the former communist countries. Bill Jefferson, the British Council director in Czechoslovakia, accepts that the British were slow off the mark after the Velvet Revolution of November 1989.

"There was a great expectation of what the United States, Europe and Britain in particular could offer. As usual British responded less rapidly than anybody else. France moved in to offer the French culture, the Germans moved on the economy and investment, the Italians tourists, and America sent plane loads of the Peace Corps," he says.

However, he believes that, unintentionally or not, the delay did allow time for Britain to deliver what the Czechs and Slovaks really wanted. Mr Jefferson arrived in Prague in September 1990 and decided that the only people who knew what was required were the universities. He set off on a two and a half week tour of the 17 leading universities and institutions in the federation.

"We needed to find out what they wanted, not just for themselves but for the country," he says. "The universities had always been the most stable elements in the federation and the higher education system had always been a good one."

The first decision was to form the Club of Rectors of all the higher education institutions in Czechoslovakia. Mr Jefferson was invited to join the organisation, which meets

every month. The recruitment and training of English teachers was quickly established as the top priority, followed by the need to revise the curriculum and improve teaching methods. English had been taught, but not very well, and much of the material was out of date. "The flame had been kept going," Mr Jefferson says, "but much of the teaching of spoken English was not good."

When the compulsory teaching of Russian ended in 1990, there was an almost insatiable demand for English teachers. One estimate puts

the shortfall at 6,000. The British Council is working on a fast-track programme with the Czech ministry of education to establish new teacher training departments for English language teachers.

In 1990 the British government announced a five-year programme to spend £5 million a year on English language teaching in Central and Eastern Europe, with £1.3 million going to Czechoslovakia. Seven regional offices, all in accommodation provided at low rent by the local community, have already opened to provide assistance to English teachers and information on Britain, and to manage regional projects and university links. They also organise cultural events, hold the Cambridge English examinations and, from Sep-

tember, will provide English classes. There are also British specialists in eight universities with a further two due in September. Mr Jefferson emphasised that these specialists were not necessarily English language teachers but would help higher education institutions to open their own British studies departments. The council makes up the difference between local rates of pay and the British equivalent.

Under the communist regime the council worked from the British Embassy and contacts were limited. Exchanges were closely controlled so that by and large only those considered "safe" were able to leave the country. "The council now operates on a completely different footing," Mr Jefferson says, "trying to match the genuine needs of universities, schools, business and industry with exchanges or visits that will help them meet the needs of the new era."

As a result, training placements are made in British companies and there are 28 British specialists working in the federation's technical universities. New areas of research being opened up by the British help include the environment, conservation and science and technology.

The British Council had enjoyed high standing among the people in Czechoslovakia before being shut down by the communists in 1950 as a dangerous and subversive organisation. There was, Mr Jefferson says, considerable residual goodwill for both the council and Britain. At the opening of the new British Council offices in Prague last April, a woman returned a book she had borrowed just before the closure in 1950. She was allowed to keep it.

DAVID TYTLER

The Times degree results service

Find out when your results were carried

MORE degree results are published today in this section of *The Times* (pages 8-10). The three pages of results feature Oxford, Durham, Liverpool and Brunel universities.

From today, readers will be able to ring an information line giving the dates on which the results from universities and polytechnics have appeared. The number, 0839 111120, will operate for the next two to three months, when the results are expected to appear. Calls are charged at 36p per minute during the cheap period and 48p at all other times. The message will last about a minute.

The Times is the only national newspaper planning to carry all this year's degree results. Full lists of all classes of degree at every university and polytechnic are expected to be published during July, August and September.

The following universities' results have appeared already: Open, May 25, 26; June 8; Southampton, July 13; Stirling, July 14; St Andrews, July 17; Dundee, July 20; Warwick, July 20; Loughborough, July 24.

Other results will appear as they are received from universities and polytechnics. An indication of future plans will be provided on the information line.

How to keep children up to scratch over the long summer break

Holiday tricks hold the key



AS THE long summer holidays stretch into weeks, and the weeks start to add up, parents around the country ask what they can do to keep the children not only amused, but in some kind of educational frame of mind.

Many teachers see the holidays as a crucial period. They can enhance a pupil's capacity if used constructively, or undo much of the progress made in the previous term.

Anne Rushby, the head teacher of Whitehall Primary School, in Leicester, says: "We try to involve the children in various projects which will link them to their next year with their new teacher. We ask them to send postcards to the school and to collect anything unusual they may find."

"If children are going somewhere they regard as memorable, they are asked to bring back a scrapbook of mementoes such as postcards, programmes and tickets."

"At my children's ages (5-11), encouraging reading is the most important thing the parents can do," Mrs Rushby says. "Trips should be taken to the local library, which often has holiday projects which take the children through a reading programme. It helps with the younger children if reading is a shared experience and the parents always talk to the children about what is being read."

The museum in Leicester has a number of activity days, which the school encourages parents to take their children to. "The holidays are a great time for parents to spend that extra half an hour with their children, encouraging them in their hobbies and interests, taking them on educational trips," Mrs Rushby says.

Elizabeth Wallace, an educational adviser at the Advisory Council for Education, also puts the emphasis on reading. "For the under-11s the most important thing is to keep up the reading habit. Children who spend six weeks

without reading can fall back.

"For children aged over 11, the problems are far greater, not least because they have their own minds and they need facilities. For those with money, the summer is easy: you just pack them off to a summer camp. I do believe that you should allow the children to have some fun. School is school and home is home, and what goes on in the holidays is every bit as important in a child's development."

"Learning to organise one's leisure is a vital life skill. Only a few authorities provide the

necessary facilities for teenagers to have the excitement they crave. I really do sympathise with parents in big cities without much money. My own solution was to find friends and relatives who lived in the country to take the children to visit. The basic philosophy for parents in the holidays must be to allow children to have fun."

Steven Andrews, the head teacher of Sandringham School, a popular comprehensive in St Albans, Hertfordshire, sees the holidays as a crucial time for cementing relationships. "Parents who

are involved with their sons' and daughters' learning and other activities are always going to have more influence on their child's achievements."

One big test for family ties comes with the publication of examination results. "Success and failure are important, but they are not necessarily absolute," Mr Andrews says. "Not getting the grades to go on one course means that other options have to be considered. Often I find that going on more vocational, less academic based courses is not only more suitable but in the end more rewarding."

"There is little doubt that the skills of the parents are fully stretched when it comes to convincing the sulky 14-year-old that his day would be better spent if he went to the Science Museum. We are lucky in that there is a four-week activity course based at the school which many children join. There is quite a lot of government money available to parent-teacher associations to set up these schemes."

For many parents, however, the problem is not so much how to add educational value to the holidays but how to organise the childminders.

Alan Dawkins has two children, aged 11 and nine, at the village school at Deerhurst, near Gloucester. "The summer holidays are just too long," he says. "We both work and, although we have a pooling system with friends and neighbours, there are always going to be days when it breaks down. In a village like ours, there is just not the daytime holiday events which are on hand in the town."

"However much you try to do, the children get bored. We really should go over to four terms with shorter holidays, which would be easier for working parents to organise and one could do useful things."

HUGH THOMPSON

continued on next page

Maine - Tucker

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CONCISE CROSSWORD
NO 2851



1	Trustworthy (3,3)	DOWN
2	Start journey (3,6)	2 Hunter constellation (5)
3	Very warm (3)	3 Obvious (4,2,3)
4	Paper hanky (6)	4 Hot air lift (7)
5	Be present (6)	5 Blenheim (5)
6	Swarm insect (4)	6 Shabby goods (3)
7	Ship's parcels (8)	7 Elegant style (7)
8	Common Christian statement (8,5)	13 US President's wife (5,4)
9	Assume control (4,4)	15 Pasty (7)
10	Carpet nail (4)	16 Overmatter (7)
11	Spoil (6)	18 Margin (5)
12	Sports division (6)	20 Milk container (5)
13	Sturdy envelope (3)	22 Stains pool (3)
14	Bowl (6)	

CROSS: 3 Pile 5 Char 6 Unlit 10 Touchdown 1
 loche 12 Rug 13 Bonus 14 Erasion 16 Puzzled 1
 up up 20 One 22 Terse 23 Generator 24 As
 me 25 Edge 26 Trap

DOWN:
 1 Hook 2 Pincene 3 Peter Sellers 4
 6 Hubb 7 Renown 9 The Mousetrapp 15 in
 16 Plague 17 Doctor 19 Prefer 21 Snug

WINNING MOVE

By Raymond Keene, Chess Correspondent

This position is from the game Roman - Tai, USSR 1963. Black has already sacrificed a piece. How

breakthrough?
solution below.

Diagram showing a 4x4 grid of symbols (likely representing a cipher or code) with a key below it.


Key: 1. RkH2 2 RkH3 3 RkH4 4 RkH5 5 RkH6 6 RkH7 7 RkH8 8 RkH9 9 RkH10 10 RkH11 11 RkH12 12 RkH13 13 RkH14 14 RkH15 15 RkH16 16 RkH17 17 RkH18 18 RkH19 19 RkH20 20 RkH21 21 RkH22 22 RkH23 23 RkH24 24 RkH25 25 RkH26 26 RkH27 27 RkH28 28 RkH29 29 RkH30 30 RkH31 31 RkH32 32 RkH33 33 RkH34 34 RkH35 35 RkH36 36 RkH37 37 RkH38 38 RkH39 39 RkH40 40 RkH41 41 RkH42 42 RkH43 43 RkH44 44 RkH45 45 RkH46 46 RkH47 47 RkH48 48 RkH49 49 RkH50 50 RkH51 51 RkH52 52 RkH53 53 RkH54 54 RkH55 55 RkH56 56 RkH57 57 RkH58 58 RkH59 59 RkH60 60 RkH61 61 RkH62 62 RkH63 63 RkH64 64 RkH65 65 RkH66 66 RkH67 67 RkH68 68 RkH69 69 RkH70 70 RkH71 71 RkH72 72 RkH73 73 RkH74 74 RkH75 75 RkH76 76 RkH77 77 RkH78 78 RkH79 79 RkH80 80 RkH81 81 RkH82 82 RkH83 83 RkH84 84 RkH85 85 RkH86 86 RkH87 87 RkH88 88 RkH89 89 RkH90 90 RkH91 91 RkH92 92 RkH93 93 RkH94 94 RkH95 95 RkH96 96 RkH97 97 RkH98 98 RkH99 99 RkH100 100 RkH101 101 RkH102 102 RkH103 103 RkH104 104 RkH105 105 RkH106 106 RkH107 107 RkH108 108 RkH109 109 RkH110 110 RkH111 111 RkH112 112 RkH113 113 RkH114 114 RkH115 115 RkH116 116 RkH117 117 RkH118 118 RkH119 119 RkH120 120 RkH121 121 RkH122 122 RkH123 123 RkH124 124 RkH125 125 RkH126 126 RkH127 127 RkH128 128 RkH129 129 RkH130 130 RkH131 131 RkH132 132 RkH133 133 RkH134 134 RkH135 135 RkH136 136 RkH137 137 RkH138 138 RkH139 139 RkH140 140 RkH141 141 RkH142 142 RkH143 143 RkH144 144 RkH145 145 RkH146 146 RkH147 147 RkH148 148 RkH149 149 RkH150 150 RkH151 151 RkH152 152 RkH153 153 RkH154 154 RkH155 155 RkH156 156 RkH157 157 RkH158 158 RkH159 159 RkH160 160 RkH161 161 RkH162 162 RkH163 163 RkH164 164 RkH165 165 RkH166 166 RkH167 167 RkH168 168 RkH169 169 RkH170 170 RkH171 171 RkH172 172 RkH173 173 RkH174 174 RkH175 175 RkH176 176 RkH177 177 RkH178 178 RkH179 179 RkH180 180 RkH181 181 RkH182 182 RkH183 183 RkH184 184 RkH185 185 RkH186 186 RkH187 187 RkH188 188 RkH189 189 RkH190 190 RkH191 191 RkH192 192 RkH193 193 RkH194 194 RkH195 195 RkH196 196 RkH197 197 RkH198 198 RkH199 199 RkH200 200 RkH201 201 RkH202 202 RkH203 203 RkH204 204 RkH205 205 RkH206 206 RkH207 207 RkH208 208 RkH209 209 RkH210 210 RkH211 211 RkH212 212 RkH213 213 RkH214 214 RkH215 215 RkH216 216 RkH217 217 RkH218 218 RkH219 219 RkH220 220 RkH221 221 RkH222 222 RkH223 223 RkH224 224 RkH225 225 RkH226 226 RkH227 227 RkH228 228 RkH229 229 RkH230 230 RkH231 231 RkH232 232 RkH233 233 RkH234 234 RkH235 235 RkH236 236 RkH237 237 RkH238 238 RkH239 239 RkH240 240 RkH241 241 RkH242 242 RkH243 243 RkH244 244 RkH245 245 RkH246 246 RkH247 247 RkH248 248 RkH249 249 RkH250 250 RkH251 251 RkH252 252 RkH253 253 RkH254 254 RkH255 255 RkH256 256 RkH257 257 RkH258 258 RkH259 259 RkH260 260 RkH261 261 RkH262 262 RkH263 263 RkH264 264 RkH265 265 RkH266 266 RkH267 267 RkH268 268 RkH269 269 RkH270 270 RkH271 271 RkH272 272 RkH273 273 RkH274 274 RkH275 275 RkH276 276 RkH277 277 RkH278 278 RkH279 279 RkH280 280 RkH281 281 RkH282 282 RkH283 283 RkH284 284 RkH285 285 RkH286 286 RkH287 287 RkH288 288 RkH289 289 RkH290 290 RkH291 291 RkH292 292 RkH293 293 RkH294 294 RkH295 295 RkH296 296 RkH297 297 RkH298 298 RkH299 299 RkH300 300 RkH301 301 RkH302 302 RkH303 303 RkH304 304 RkH305 305 RkH306 306 RkH307 307 RkH308 308 RkH309 309 RkH310 310 RkH311 311 RkH312 312 RkH313 313 RkH314 314 RkH315 315 RkH316 316 RkH317 317 RkH318 318 RkH319 319 RkH320 320 RkH321 321 RkH322 322 RkH323 323 RkH324 324 RkH325 325 RkH326 326 RkH327 327 RkH328 328 RkH329 329 RkH330 330 RkH331 331 RkH332 332 RkH333 333 RkH334 334 RkH335 335 RkH336 336 RkH337 337 RkH338 338 RkH339 339 RkH340 340 RkH341 341 RkH342 342 RkH343 343 RkH344 344 RkH345 345 RkH346 346 RkH347 347 RkH348 348 RkH349 349 RkH350 350 RkH351 351 RkH352 352 RkH353 353 RkH354 354 RkH355 355 RkH356 356 RkH357 357 RkH358 358 RkH359 359 RkH360 360 RkH361 361 RkH362 362 RkH363 363 RkH364 364 RkH365 365 RkH366 366 RkH367 367 RkH368 368 RkH369 369 RkH370 370 RkH371 371 RkH372 372 RkH373 373 RkH374 374 RkH375 375 RkH376 376 RkH377 377 RkH378 378 RkH379 379 RkH380 380 RkH381 381 RkH382 382 RkH383 383 RkH384 384 RkH385 385 RkH386 386 RkH387 387 RkH388 388 RkH389 389 RkH390 390 RkH391 391 RkH392 392 RkH393 393 RkH394 394 RkH395 395 RkH396 396 RkH397 397 RkH398 398 RkH399 399 RkH400 400 RkH401 401 RkH402 402 RkH403 403 RkH404 404 RkH405 405 RkH406 406 RkH407 407 RkH408 408 RkH409 409 RkH410 410 RkH411 411 RkH412 412 RkH413 413 RkH414 414 RkH415 415 RkH416 416 RkH417 417 RkH418 418 RkH419 419 RkH420 420 RkH421 421 RkH422 422 RkH423 423 RkH424 424 RkH425 425 RkH426 426 RkH427 427 R

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CONCISE CROSSWORD
NO 2851



1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13

A crossword puzzle grid with 10 rows and 10 columns. Black squares are located at (1,3), (1,4), (1,6), (1,7), (1,8), (1,9), (2,2), (2,3), (2,4), (2,5), (2,6), (2,7), (2,8), (2,9), (3,1), (3,3), (3,4), (3,5), (3,6), (3,7), (3,8), (3,9), (4,2), (4,3), (4,4), (4,5), (4,6), (4,7), (4,8), (4,9), (5,1), (5,3), (5,4), (5,5), (5,6), (5,7), (5,8), (5,9), (6,2), (6,3), (6,4), (6,5), (6,6), (6,7), (6,8), (6,9), (7,1), (7,3), (7,4), (7,5), (7,6), (7,7), (7,8), (7,9), (8,2), (8,3), (8,4), (8,5), (8,6), (8,7), (8,8), (8,9), (9,1), (9,3), (9,4), (9,5), (9,6), (9,7), (9,8), (9,9), (10,2), (10,3), (10,4), (10,5), (10,6), (10,7), (10,8), (10,9). The grid is numbered 14 through 28.

1	Trustworthy (3,3)	DOWN
5	Start journey (1,6)	2 Hunter constellation (5)
8	Very warm (3)	3 Obvious (4,2,3)
9	Paper hanky (6)	4 Hot air lift (7)
10	Be present (4)	5 Blenheim (5)
12	Swiss lesson (4)	6 Shabby goods (3)
13	Ship's particulars (8)	7 Elegant style (7)
14	Concise Christian statement (8,5)	13 US President's wife (5,4)
17	Assume control (4,1)	15 Peacey (7)
19	Carpet nail (4)	16 Overmaster (7)
21	Spoil (6)	18 Margin (5)
23	Sports division (6)	20 Milk container (5)
24	Sturdy antelope (3)	22 Stakes pool (3)
25	Boil (6)	

ACROSS: 3 Pile 5 Char 6 Unlic 10 Touchdown
Backhoe 12 Rug 13 Bonus 14 Erosion 16 Puzzled
Sup up 20 One 22 Terse 23 Generator 24 As
one 25 Edge 26 Trap

DOWN: 1 Hubbub 2 Pincer 3 Peter Sellers 4
Lounge 6 Hook 7 Renown 8 The Mousketeer 15 In
person 16 Plague 17 Doctor 19 Prefer 21 Snug

WINNING MOVE

By Raymond Keene, Chess Correspondent

This position is from the game Berman - Tal, USSR 1963. Black has already sacrificed a piece. How

breakthrough?
Solution below.

Diagram illustrating a breakthrough solution:

Diagram showing a sequence of steps (1 through 10) leading to a breakthrough solution. The steps are arranged in a grid-like structure, with arrows indicating the flow from step 1 to step 10. The steps are labeled as follows:

- Step 1: 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1.
- Step 2: 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2.
- Step 3: 3. 3. 3. 3. 3. 3. 3. 3. 3. 3.
- Step 4: 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4.
- Step 5: 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5.
- Step 6: 6. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6.
- Step 7: 7. 7. 7. 7. 7. 7. 7. 7. 7. 7.
- Step 8: 8. 8. 8. 8. 8. 8. 8. 8. 8. 8.
- Step 9: 9. 9. 9. 9. 9. 9. 9. 9. 9. 9.
- Step 10: 10. 10. 10. 10. 10. 10. 10. 10. 10. 10.

Conclusion: 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1.

Diagram illustrating a breakthrough solution:

Diagram showing a sequence of steps (1 through 10) leading to a breakthrough solution. The steps are arranged in a grid-like structure, with arrows indicating the flow from step 1 to step 10. The steps are labeled as follows:

- Step 1: 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1.
- Step 2: 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2.
- Step 3: 3. 3. 3. 3. 3. 3. 3. 3. 3. 3.
- Step 4: 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4.
- Step 5: 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5.
- Step 6: 6. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6.
- Step 7: 7. 7. 7. 7. 7. 7. 7. 7. 7. 7.
- Step 8: 8. 8. 8. 8. 8. 8. 8. 8. 8. 8.
- Step 9: 9. 9. 9. 9. 9. 9. 9. 9. 9. 9.
- Step 10: 10. 10. 10. 10. 10. 10. 10. 10. 10. 10.

Conclusion: 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1.

BBC1

6.00 Ceefax (47263) 6.30 BBC Breakfast News (4788008)

8.55 Olympic Grandstand introduced by Steve Rider. Swimming: heats in the men's 100m butterfly, women's 200m freestyle, men's 400m individual medley, women's 200m breaststroke and men's 4x200m freestyle relay, and Rowing: the men's coxless pairs and coxed fours. Includes News and weather at 10.00 (49761350)

10.55 Olympic Grandstand and Cricket. Further swimming and rowing coverage from Barcelona plus live action from Headingley on the final day of the fourth Test between England and Pakistan. Includes News and weather at 12.00 (88494737) 12.55 Regional News and weather (70655379)

1.00 One O'Clock News. (Ceefax) Weather (21599) 1.30 Neighbours. (Ceefax) (s) (19784282)

1.50 Olympic Grandstand and Cricket. Action from Barcelona includes the women's 200m freestyle and the women's platform final in the diving competitions. Plus coverage of the final afternoon's play in the fourth Test between England and Pakistan at Headingley (33531640)

5.35 Neighbours (r). (Ceefax) (s) (492398). Northern Ireland. Inside Ulster

6.00 Six O'Clock News with John Humphrys and Maura Stuart. (Ceefax) Weather (331)

6.30 Regional News Magazines (911). Northern Ireland: Neighbours

7.00 Eldorado. The first of the week's three episodes of the sun-kissed soap set in southern Spain. (Ceefax) (s) (8379)

7.30 Classic Adventure: So Near, So Far.

CHOICE: How far do you go, when to go on means risking everything and to turn back means failure? Presenter Matt Dickinson poses the question as we meet various adventurers who have had to make tough decisions after running into problems towards the end of their quests. The Dacron Eagles, aiming to be the first hang-gliding pilots to cross Kenya, seem particularly unlikely, who would have thought that a whirlwind would come in on a parked microlight and turn it upside down? Its fearful owner considers whether to abandon the mission even though they are just 25 miles from the end, or to stick it back together somehow. The other daredevils in the show are disabled kayak enthusiast Jim Noyes, and mountaineer, Victor Saunders, who, for the period of a climb, forgets he has a family. (Ceefax) (195)

8.00 Olympic Grandstand and Cricket. The bantamweight final in the boxing events which included four gold medals in the swimming pool and one on the diving board. Other events include rowing, women's hockey and the modern pentathlon which reached the swimming and shooting stages (1824)

9.00 Nine O'Clock News with Michael Buerk. (Ceefax) Regional news and weather (244)

9.30 Panorama: The Dentists Revolt. As the dentists threaten to withdraw from the NHS over government proposals to regulate fees, Steve Bradshaw reports on the widening gap between private and NHS treatment (898669)

10.10 Olympic Grandstand presented by Desmond Lynam. Judo: the heavyweight final of both the men's and women's events. The competition is Jim Nolly. Weightlifting: the bantamweight final, described by David Vine. Boxing: Harry Carpenter watches preliminary bouts. Plus the team compulsory exercises in the gymnastics and the final of the cycling 1km time trials (5314602)

11.30 Cricket. Highlights of the final day's play in the fourth Test between England and Pakistan at Headingley (s) (77843)

BBC2

6.45 Open University: Physics — Special Relativity (7036843). Ends at 7.10. 8.00 Breakfast News (9829718)

8.15 England (b/w). Asot fashion from 1928 to 1924 (r) (3078263)

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9.00 Bravestarr (r) (1954602) 9.25 Why Don't You...? (r) (s) (1964089) 9.55 Playdays (r) (2131060) 10.15 Lassie (r) (6046396)

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11.20 Pompeii. Professor Brian Cunliffe is the guide through the lava-preserved city (r) (6385973)

12.15 Small World. Devon modeller Arthur New makes fairgrounds in miniature (r) (7281669) 12.25 After News. Entertainment magazine (2043311) 12.45 Greenaway (r) (90661466)

1.00 Olympic Grandstand and Cricket. Gymnastics, modern pentathlon, boxing, the men's rifle shooting final, swimming and rowing from Barcelona; and the start of the final afternoon's play in the fourth Test between England and Pakistan (1464756)

1.50 Italian Ladies. The Italian ladies (r) (15030350)

2.00 News and weather (65049684) followed by The Kon-Tiki Man. The story of the Norwegian explorer Thor Heyerdahl (r). (Ceefax) (66553992) 2.30 For a Fistful of Francs. With Colin and Jenny Tait as they plan to leave their Cornish cottage for the delights of a life in Brittany (r) (644)

3.00 News and weather (4696621) followed by 3.05 Titchmarsh on Song. In the last of the series Alan Titchmarsh enjoys the sound of massed choirs (r). (Ceefax) (s) (6974076) 3.40 A Week to Remember. A repeat of the programme shown at 8.50 (1758466)

3.50 News regional news and weather (1747250)

4.00 Cariboo (s) (167176) 4.10 The All New Popeye Show (r) (2390911) 4.35 Top Mates. Episode two of the six-part Australian children's drama (r) (Ceefax) (5450195)

5.00 Newsround (9278244) 5.10 The Lowdown: Yorkies. The Yorkshire under-16 cricket team during their 1990 campaign for the Texaco county championship (r). (Ceefax) (6785805)

5.35 Olympic Grandstand presented by Desmond Lynam. Swimming, equestrian, hockey, yachting, modern pentathlon and boxing. Including Cricket: the final session of the last day's play in the fourth Test between England and Pakistan (12582602)

ITV

6.00 TV-am (3265195)

9.25 Jumble. The first of a new game show where the contestants are joined by celebrity partners, presented by Jeff Stevenson. This morning's guests are Tom O'Connor and Barbara Windsor (1984843) 9.55 Thames News (6010176)

10.00 Out of this World. Adventures of a girl who inherits her alien father's supernatural powers (r) (s) (6020553) 10.25 Wowser. Cartoon adventures (6023640) 10.55 ITN News headlines (2471244)

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10.25 Film: My Lucky Star (1938, b/w). Musical starring Sonya Henie, directed by Roy Del Ruth (88490911)

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1.00 Filmmaker's Street. Pre-school learning series (r) (37089)

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5.00 Road to Avonlea. Children's series (s) (3060)

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Child of the Sixties: Impish Fred Savage grows up (6.30pm)

6.30 The Wonder Years. American comedy series about growing up in the 1960s, starring Fred Savage (621)

7.00 Channel 4 News. (Teletext) weather (597071)

7.50 Comment by Theodore Dalrymple on society being soft on criminals (290973)

8.00 Brookside. (Teletext) (s) (1927)

8.30 Evening Shade. Small-town America comedy starring Burt Reynolds (s) (9244)

9.00 Secret History: The Hidden Holocaust.

CHOICE: The words "lost we forget" have never been appropriate than in this chilling series. Tonight's programme details Hitler's words as he planned the Jewish Holocaust. It was referring to a massacre of more than 1.5 million Armenians by Turkish forces, begun in 1915. The supposed aim was deportation but the evictions were done at a moment's notice, many people were allegedly killed and those who weren't were marched into the Syrian desert. If they didn't die of starvation or exhaustion, they were thrown into underground caves and burnt alive, or so the few survivors relate. The Turkish government denies it happened but thousands of skeletons have been found and Armenians are demanding compensation. (Teletext) (4398)

10.00 Film: Silent Screen (1990).

CHOICE: The channel's cheery evening viewing continues with this unsetting film telling the true story of Larry Vint, who was convicted of murder and sent to prison at the age of 34 from a drug addiction. Inspired by one of Vint's poems, David Hayman's award-winning film is not easy to follow, but paints a powerful portrait of a man's disturbed mind as he grapples with hallucinations, troubled childhood memories and the day-to-day reality of being locked up with no possibility of parole. As Larry, Ian Glen gives a tour de force performance, fitting scene by scene from nice young man to tortured soul and, most surprisingly, psychopath. His final voice-over lines in the dark, "I am a shadow in the dark, just as a snuffed candle leaves a space where the flame was". (s) (884911)

11.35 The Story of a Community. The first of a two-part documentary about Bangladesh in Britain (795737)

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A woolly story: Stephen Budiansky and sheep (8.00pm)

8.00 Antenna: The Beastly Truth.

CHOICE: Prepare to be irritated by Stephen Budiansky, an American "science writer" and part-time farmer who believes he can put us all straight about animals. You see we're all far too sentimental about them. Giant pandas may have baby-shaped faces but in fact they are solitary, cantankerous and occasionally eat sheep". Not that the sheep should be worried, for as the argument moves on it seems that Budiansky's real point is that domestic animals shall inherit the earth unlike their wild counterparts which have not chosen such a successful evolutionary strategy. You see, they chose us as much as we chose them, the sheep that is. And so did cows, pigs, cats and dogs. So the animal rights campaigners have got it all wrong. At any rate they are not getting their hands on Budiansky's sheep. (Ceefax) (s) (6669)

8.30 Film: The Allnighter (1987) starring Susanna Hoffs and Dedee Pfeiffer. California college drama set at an end-of-studies party. Directed by Tamar Simon Hoffs. (Ceefax) (s) (89599)

10.00 The Real McCoy. A showcase for Britain's brightest black comedians (s) (83319)

10.30 Newsnight with Ian Galloway (99933)

11.15 Silent Screen. American film critics Gene and Roger agree to differ on the merits or otherwise of Unlawful Entry, A League of Their Own, Highway 61, The Adjuster and Pinocchio (204350)

11.35 Small Objects Of Desire. The deodorant (r) (644114)

11.55 Weather (764602)

12.00 Open University: Non-Euclidean Geometry (45022). Ends at 12.30am

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Pocket money: Chloe Newsome, Julie Goodyear (7.30pm)

7.30 Coronation Street. Alec's grand-daughter Vicky, on school holidays, soft-soaps Bet. (Oracle) (263)

8.00 After Henry. Simon Brett's comedy starring Prunella Scales as Sarah, a widowed mother, Janine Woodall her headstrong daughter and the late Joan Sinden as the demanding and ungrateful mother of Sarah (s) (2195)

8.30 World In Action: Dennis the Menace. The story of Dennis Wilkinson, a 34-year-old criminal supergrass who has been helping the police by his ability to extract confessions from wanted men for the past ten years (1602)

9.00 Prime Suspect. Episode two of Lynda La Plante's Barbra award-winning thriller starring Helen Mirren and Tom Bell (r). (Oracle) (continues after the news) (6756)

10.00 News at Ten with Alastair Stewart and Trevor McDonald. (Oracle) Weather (28843) 10.30 Thames News (576089)

10.40 Prime Suspect continues (751008)

11.40 Magnum. Hawaii-based private detective series starring Tom Selleck (958379)

12.30 Entertainment UK. A guide to the country's leisure activities (94022)

1.30 Sport AM. Highlights of the Dutch Open golf (98157)

2.30 Film: My Foolish Heart (1949, b/w) starring Susan Hayward and Dana Andrews. Tear-jerker, based on the novel by J.D. Salinger, about a second world war romance, recalled by the woman concerned. Directed by Mark Robson (97428)

4.30 Jazz at the Maitland House. Chick Corea in concert (28866)

5.30 ITN Morning News with Phil Roman (40577). Ends at 6.00

VARIATIONS

ANGLIA

As London escape: 10.00-10.25 The New Adventures of Black Beauty (6020553) 2.15-2.45 On the Move (488263) 2.45-3.10 The Young Doctors (488263) 3.10-3.30 The Young Doctors (488263) 3.30-3.50 The Young Doctors (488263) 3.50-4.15 The Young Doctors (488263) 4.15-4.45 The Young Doctors (488263) 4.45-5.10 The Young Doctors (488263) 5.10-5.30 The Young Doctors (488263) 5.30-5.50 The Young Doctors (488263) 5.50-6.15 The Young Doctors (488263) 6.15-6.40 The Young Doctors (488263) 6.40-7.05 The Young Doctors (488263) 7.05-7.30 The Young Doctors (488263) 7.30-7.55 The Young Doctors (488263) 7.55-8.20 The Young Doctors (488263) 8.20-8.45 The Young Doctors (488263) 8.45-9.10 The Young Doctors (488263) 9.10-9.35 The Young Doctors (488263) 9.35-10.00 The Young Doctors (488263) 10.00-10.25 The Young Doctors (488263) 10.25-10.50 The Young Doctors (488263) 10.50-11.15 The Young Doctors (488263) 11.15-11.40 The Young Doctors (488263) 11.40-12.05 The Young Doctors (488263) 12.05-12.30 The Young Doctors (488263) 12.30-12.55 The Young Doctors (488263) 12.55-1.00 The Young Doctors (488263) 1.00-1.25 The Young Doctors (488263) 1.25-1.50 The Young Doctors (488263) 1.50-2.15 The Young Doctors (488263) 2.15-2.40 The Young Doctors (488263) 2.40-3.05 The Young Doctors (488263) 3.05-3.30 The Young Doctors (488263) 3.30-3.55 The Young Doctors (488263) 3.55-4.20 The Young Doctors (488263) 4.20-4.45 The Young Doctors (488263) 4.45-5.10 The Young Doctors (488263) 5.10-5.35 The Young Doctors (488263) 5.35-5.60 The Young Doctors (488263) 5.60-5.85 The Young Doctors (488263) 5.85-6.10 The Young Doctors (488263) 6.10-6.35 The Young Doctors (488263) 6.35-6.60 The Young Doctors (488263) 6.60-6.85 The Young Doctors (488263) 6.85-7.10 The Young Doctors (488263) 7.10-7.35 The Young Doctors (488263) 7.35-7.60 The Young Doctors (488263) 7.60-7.85 The Young Doctors (488263) 7.85-8.10 The Young Doctors (488263) 8.10-8.35 The Young Doctors (488263) 8.35-8.60 The Young Doctors (488263) 8.60-8.85 The Young Doctors (488263) 8.85-9.10 The Young Doctors (488263) 9.10-9.35 The Young Doctors (488263) 9.35-9.60 The Young Doctors (488263) 9.60-9.85 The Young Doctors (488263) 9.85-10.10 The Young Doctors (488263) 10.10-10.35 The Young Doctors (488263) 10.35-10.60 The Young Doctors (488263) 10.60-10.85 The Young Doctors (488263) 10.85-11.10 The Young Doctors (488263) 11.10-11.35 The Young Doctors (488263) 11.35-11.60 The Young Doctors (488263) 11.60-11.85 The Young Doctors (488263) 11.85-12.10 The Young Doctors (488263) 12.10-12.35 The Young Doctors (488263) 12.35-12.60 The Young Doctors (488263) 12.60-12.85 The Young Doctors (488263) 12.85-1.00 The Young Doctors (488263) 1.00-1.25 The Young Doctors (488263) 1.25-1.50 The Young Doctors (488263) 1.50-1.75 The Young Doctors (488263) 1.75-2.00 The Young Doctors (488263) 2.00-2.25 The Young Doctors (488263) 2.25-2.50 The Young Doctors (488263) 2.50-2.75 The Young Doctors (488263) 2.75-3.00 The Young Doctors (488263) 3.00-3.25 The Young Doctors (488263) 3.25-3.50 The Young Doctors (488263) 3.50-3.75 The Young Doctors (488263) 3.75-4.00 The Young Doctors (488263) 4.00-4.25 The Young Doctors (488263) 4.25-4.50 The Young Doctors (488263) 4.50-4.75 The Young Doctors (488263) 4.75-5.00 The Young Doctors (488263) 5.00-5.25 The Young Doctors (488263) 5.25-5.50 The Young Doctors (488263) 5.50-5.75 The Young Doctors (488263) 5.75-6.00 The Young Doctors (488263) 6.00-6.25 The Young Doctors (488263) 6.25-6.50 The Young Doctors (488263) 6.50-7.15 The Young Doctors (488263) 7.15-7.40 The Young Doctors (488263) 7.40-7.65 The Young Doctors (488263) 7.65-7.90 The Young Doctors (488263) 7.90-8.15 The Young Doctors (488263) 8.15-8.40 The Young Doctors (488263) 8.40-8.65 The Young Doctors (488263) 8.65-8.90 The Young Doctors (488263) 8.90-9.15 The Young Doctors (488263) 9.15-9.40 The Young Doctors (488263) 9.40-

BUSINESS TIMES

MONDAY JULY 27 1992

BUSINESS EDITOR JOHN BELL

SPORT
19-26

IN THE NEWS

Cowie is firmly on road to profit

Sir Tom Cowie's story belongs in the pages of a John Grisham novel. All the ingredients are there — the humble start as a teenage mechanic in his father's motorcycle workshop, the decades of slog, a first fortune made riding the fifties motor cycle boom, a second from a successful switch to selling cars in the sixties, and underpinning everything, a seven-decade love affair with Sunderland and the northeast of England. His favoured form of relaxation just had to be walking on the local moors.

Engine grease and motor finance agreements have run in Tom Cowie's veins for almost 55 years. It is clearly a potent combination, for at 69 he is as firmly in the driving seat of the eponymous company as ever. He may have started his business career in the depression of the thirties, but he does not intend to end it in the slump still threatening to engulf the nineties.

Or rather the slump that threatens to engulf everyone else. For Tom Cowie, man and company, appear to be having a cracking good recession. Confirmation of that will come this week, when the company reveals it has



Cowie: in driving seat

bucked the worst car market for 50 years with a 48 per cent jump in interim profits to at least £11.5 million. Such accuracy is possible because the company has forecast the figures, as part of its hoped for next phase of growth — a £26 million bid for rival Henrys, now entering the more interesting stages of its timetable.

Then there is K-registration day on Friday. While 'K' day and the following 30 days will be crucial to many dealers, Cowie is relaxed about the prospect with new car sales contributing only 6 per cent of the motor division's profits. Far more significant are second-hand sales.

Cynics say Cowie's revival is simply the impact of lower interest rates on its highly geared, leasing-related balance sheet. But nobody should be that surprised that Sir Tom is getting it right. After all, he has had much practice.

MATTHEW BOND

Coleridge expected to nominate Rowland as successor to insurance market chairmanship

Lloyd's chief expected to stand down

BY GEORGE SIVELL

DAVID Coleridge is expected to tell an extraordinary meeting of Lloyd's names this morning that he will not be standing for re-election as chairman for a third year.

His anticipated move will come at a meeting requisitioned by angry Lloyd's names to seek a vote of no confidence in the chairman and the Council of Lloyd's. But the mass of dissident Lloyd's names are unlikely to be happy with his nominated successor, David Rowland, chairman and chief executive of Sedgwick, the insurance broker. Mr Rowland was head of the task force commissioned by Mr Coleridge that earlier this year proposed drastic reform of the 300-year-old insurance market. The task force proposals were later endorsed by the report drawn up by Sir Jeremy Morse, chairman of Lloyd's Bank.

Mr Rowland earned the respect of the insurance world by turning round the troubled Stewart Wrightson, broking group in the seventies and then merging it with Willis Faber in 1987.

Mr Rowland will have to be nominated to the council next month then approved by a ballot of Lloyd's membership in October. Only working names, underwriters who also work at Lloyd's, can vote, shutting out many of the dissident names who have lost heavily in the past few years. In December, the new chairman will be nominated formally by the council.

Mr Rowland would become the first salaried chairman of Lloyd's and would be expected to earn about £400,000 a year, against the near £500,000 he collects at Sedgwick.

A flavour of Mr Rowland's intentions can be gleaned from his task force's report. It aimed to strengthen the capital base, cut costs, improve competitiveness and increase Lloyd's share of the international market. But the proposals did little to relieve names who had borne the brunt of the market's losses. Mr Row-

land's report included a proposal to end unlimited liability for names, thereby limiting future losses.

Tom Benyon, chairman of the Society of Names, said of the potential Rowland appointment: "No disrespect to him, he is a fine man but the appointment would be seen as 'cronyism'. He won't command the support of dissident Lloyd's names. It is not going to be easy but surely it would be possible to find someone of stature who is seen to be independent."

"I think Coleridge has done a good job. He has picked up an awful lot of blame for people in the past. He just happened to be there when the parcel was passed to him. He has done his job honourably."

The EGM Initiative group, which called this morning's meeting, said of the Coleridge move: "There is no way one man's gesture ... can be expected to have any substantive effect on the rights of 35,000 people." The group, headed by Claude Gurney, will continue to press its case

today and is hopeful of winning its motions in the postal votes that take place after the meeting. The result will not be known for a month. EGM Initiative is likely to press in the long term for compensation for the loss-suffering names.

It is only a month since Mr Coleridge faced a hostile six-hour annual meeting of 5,200 names at Lloyd's. He described the record loss of £2.06 billion for the latest Lloyd's accounting year, 1989, as "one of the darker chapters in the long history of our society". His polite handling of the meeting under severe pressure drew praise from many. He is expected to continue as chairman of Surge, the largest quoted underwriting agents.

At Sedgwick, Saxon Riley, the present managing director, is expected to take over as chief executive and a search will be made for a new chairman.

Comment, page 17



Facing a motion of no confidence: David Coleridge, who has been chairman of the troubled market for two years

Postal votes will test support for dissident names

Working Lloyd's members fear that angry names who have ceased underwriting but are trapped in open years could threaten the market's future, Jonathan Prynn says

by the market's future. David Coleridge, Lloyd's chairman, has written to every name on the electoral roll urging support for the motion of confidence, which is being proposed by the Association of Lloyd's Members, and against three of the four EGM Initiative motions. The fourth, a motion on council members' financial interests, is irrelevant, Mr Coleridge says.

The votes are not binding on the council but any vote against its recommendations would be embarrassing and increase pressure for reform.

The ballot is being organised by the Electoral Reform Society and the results will not be known until towards the end of next month.

The meeting will take the form of a series of short debates on each of the motions. The 6,000 working members of Lloyd's are expected to turn up in force to give support to Mr Coleridge and the council.

Claude Gurney, chairman of the EGM Initiative, said he had received calls from about 800 names, of whom 99 per cent had been supportive. "I

would be very surprised if less than 500 are there supporting," he said. Mr Gurney said he expected about 5,000 names to vote for the critical motions.

He was critical of the way the EGM had been organised, and especially of Lloyd's resistance to his request to distinguish between the votes of working and external names. Substantial majorities for the EGM Initiative's motions among external members would carry "immense moral authority", he said.

Mr Gurney was also critical of the five-minute limit imposed by Lloyd's on speeches proposing the motions. "David Coleridge had five hours to speak at the AGM and nobody interrupted him," he said.

The preamble to the EGM

Initiative motions argues that the council of Lloyd's has failed properly to manage and superintend the market and calls for the council's entire membership to be replaced. As well as the motion on the levy, there are others demanding closure of all open years by the end of the year, the full disclosure of all interests in Lloyd's agency and broking firms by council members, and full co-operation by the council with all groups representing names.

The motion from the Association of Lloyd's Members expresses confidence in the council. It asks for full implementation of the Rowland Task Force recommendations "without delay" and encouragement of a contribution from the market towards a fund alleviating the hardship of distressed names.

Wellcome offer may have raised £2.2bn

BY PHILIP PANGALOS

ADVISERS to the Wellcome Trust medical charitable foundation were last night still calculating the details of the price and scaling-down of the offer for shares in Wellcome.

The offer is believed to have raised nearly £2.2 billion. Sources suggested the shares would be sold at 800p, the minimum level the trust set last week. This compares with Friday's closing market price of 826p and represents a discount of only 3.1 per cent. The trust is understood to have received bids for up to 360 million shares, compared with the 330 million on sale, although the offer will be scaled down to about 270 million shares.

It is cutting its stake in the pharmaceuticals group from 73.5 per cent to nearer 41 per cent and will use the proceeds

from the issue for a broader range of investments from which it is seeking a yield of 6.5 per cent, against the 1.6 per cent yield on Wellcome's stock. The expected income of about £220 million will be invested in medical research.

The likely £2.16 billion proceeds from the scaled-down issue are some way short of the £3 billion-plus hoped for when the issue was first mooted. Despite its reduced size, the issue is still the biggest secondary issue attempted by a private company and was largely being greeted as a moderate success.

The offer closed on Friday. Wellcome has asked the Stock Exchange to suspend its shares between 7 am and 8.30 am today so Robert Fleming, the merchant bank, can announce the allocations.

Japanese discount rate cut expected

BY OUR ECONOMICS CORRESPONDENT

THE Bank of Japan is expected to cut its official discount rate either today or tomorrow, by a half point to 3.25 per cent to counter the slowdown in the real economy and rebuild confidence in the troubled financial markets.

Although officials had said that Friday's emergency cabinet meeting to discuss the measures had not included any move on monetary policy, government sources made clear over the weekend that the discount rate would be lowered early this week. The central bank's board, which has resisted government pressure to ease the monetary reins, is expected to meet today. A cut to 3.25 per cent would take the official discount rate to its lowest since October 1989.

Prices on the Tokyo stock

exchange plunged to a six-year low on Friday, fuelling concern about a financial meltdown accompanied by a full-blown recession. The cabinet agreed to put together by mid-September a package of fiscal measures aimed at boosting the economy. No direct measures to support the financial markets were agreed.

Agreement on a new public spending package follows similar measures that were widely considered inadequate. On March 31 and April 1, the government announced an emergency fiscal programme, which was accompanied by a cut of three quarters of a point in the official discount rate. Despite the spring package and cheaper credit, pessimism continues to dominate market sentiment.

between 2 and 2.5 per cent a year, broadly the same as the 2.25 per cent achieved between the "supply-side miracle" years between 1979 and 1989. But the bulletin shows that the underlying growth trend is still weaker than the 3.5 per cent a year between 1960 and 1973. The bulletin says that output per head in Britain's factories remains 25 per cent lower than in Germany and France.

Given the continuing productivity gains in other economies, Treasury officials said it was near-impossible to predict how long it would take Britain to catch up. A warning was also given that the strong growth in corporation tax receipts during the late 1980s reflected a range of factors unlikely to be repeated in coming years. Treasury economists expect that economic recovery will not be reflected immediately in corporation tax receipts. Furthermore, the 1989-90 peak was exceptionally high at 4 per cent of the gross domestic product.

Economic View, page 17

Tough week looms for pound and shares

BY COLIN NARBROUGH
ECONOMICS CORRESPONDENT

THE Confederation of British Industry's latest survey, out tomorrow, is likely to deepen the gloom about the prospects for recovery this year and prompt renewed pressure on the pound and share prices. The quarterly industrial trends survey is understood to show that after the encouraging signs of a gradual upturn after the election, business confidence has fallen sharply.

A CBI report last week showed that the post-election lift in retail sales had fizzled out. In its previous quarterly industrial trends report, the CBI identified a sharp improvement in optimism among manufacturers. However, more firms are now less optimistic about economic conditions than are more optimistic.

Most recent data have suggested that the economy is, at best, flat and possibly faces a fresh lurch down. Many City economists have revised their forecasts to show another year of economic

contraction this year. The official Treasury forecast remains 1 per cent growth. Norman Lamont, the Chancellor, yesterday rejected the suggestion that Britain faced a slump. Interviewed on BBC Radio 4, he said recovery would come, albeit "gradually". He said: "We always said recovery would be very jagged, that we would get good statistics and bad statistics."

Official uncertainty about underlying economic growth and the impact of lower tax receipts on the government's deteriorating finances, are highlighted in the latest *Treasury Bulletin*, published at the weekend. It follows the unveiling last week of a tough government policy to tighten control of public spending. The new policy, the most sweeping attempt for a decade to curb the public sector borrowing requirement (PSBR), foresees increases in spending over the next three years at a rate below that of economic growth.

The Treasury is assuming that the medium-term trend rate of growth is still

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ECONOMIC VIEW

Rowland in line for the toughest task

The expected decision by David Coleridge today not to seek re-election as chairman of Lloyd's and to nominate David Rowland as his successor has long been rumoured in the insurance market. To many outside observers of Lloyd's the move makes excellent sense. The Rowland task force made many recommendations to drag the insurance market, albeit kicking and screaming, into the 21st century.

Mr Rowland faces a six-month-long passage into the chairmanship which could be made difficult by names. But only working names vote in the ballot for council membership, not the outsiders who have come off worst in the recent state of woes.

It is a pity that Mr Coleridge will appear to be making the announcement under the pressure of a special meeting called by dissident Lloyd's names to vote on a motion of no-confidence in the ruling Lloyd's council. Mr Coleridge has had to suffer criticism for many acts in the dim and distant past that were not of his making and as recently as last month's annual meeting was seen to be taking it all with good grace. At least his successor is to be paid the full commercial rate for doing what is unquestionably one of the most difficult jobs the City has to offer. Despite the distractions of press and parliament, Mr Coleridge has commissioned the Rowland task force and two reports looking at the future of Lloyd's and, as he himself has pointed out, the £2.06 billion loss Lloyd's declared for 1989 is barely a second when expressed in real terms.

Although the names will doubtless enjoy the feeling of having called for Mr Coleridge's head and won it, the outcome of any vote is in many ways academic. The result of the full poll will not be known for a month and is not binding on the council of Lloyd's. But it will give an important measure of how much support the loss-making Lloyd's names can command. A number of pressure groups have sprung up around the syndicates facing huge losses associated with the vicious downturn in the insurance underwriting cycle over the past few years. Most of the losses have been concentrated within relatively few high-risk syndicates.

The dissident EGM initiative group, if it wins, says it will be pressing for the interests of all Lloyd's names, for which read compensation for all the loss-sufferers. The dissidents say the Rowland report made some good points but that it was not the last word, especially on regulation.

Some letting off of steam will do little harm. But of the five resolutions to be put to the special meeting this morning the most telling concerns the vote on the recent levy on names. A vote to undo the recent and much criticised levy has the potential for significant damage.

To names already guaranteed severe hardship through their losses, an additional 1.66 per cent levy was a mere addition of insult to injury. But the additional cash would boost Lloyd's central fund to around £1,000 million and ensure that confidence in Lloyd's ability to meet its claims is not in question. This motion is attractive to those insiders who will see it as a vote against throwing good money after bad. What person dying of thirst will not vote for an oasis even if it proves to be a mirage?

Lloyd's has to pass the trade department solvency examination this autumn. Although the market authorities are convinced there will be no failure, the fact that the question is considered is hardly reassuring to those seeking insurance cover. The levy would render the solvency examination a formality. It is good for Lloyd's ability to compete with other markets and would allow the debate over Lloyd's future governance and regulation to continue free from the shadow of a financial crisis. The motion against the levy must be defeated by a substantial margin.

Europe's economies buckle under the burden of a strong mark



Germany acts as if its economic policy were its own affair. Europe's system of exchange rates means it is not, argues Douglas McWilliams

Imagine John Major as president of the EC Council of Ministers summoning Chancellor Kohl to a meeting. The purpose: to tell the Chancellor that unless Germany follows policies that will lead to lower interest rates, the mark will be expelled from the European exchange-rate mechanism. It might be fun to be the bilingual fly on the wall.

Absurd, perhaps. Politically impossible, of course, at present. But it makes economic sense. And understanding why is a useful guide to the changes necessary in European economic policy.

The most fundamental point is that the European exchange rate problem is a mark problem, not a sterling or a franc problem. The latter have inflation and budget deficit difficulties of their own, which have resulted in 17 per cent interest rates.

Since the beginning of May, the mark has appreciated by 12 per cent against the dollar and 5 per cent against the yen.

The reason for the mark's strength is the perverse combination of the foreign exchange market's confidence in the Bundesbank's long-term determination to halt inflation and high short-term interest rates since unification. The short-term German Euro-currency rate is 9.75 per cent, compared with rates outside Europe of 3.25 per cent, 4.5 per cent and 2.25 per cent for the dollar, yen and Singapore dollar respectively.

The high German short-term interest rates result from the cost overruns on unification, combined with the unwillingness, so far, of the German government to fund these costs from tax increases or cuts in other expenditure. The BDI (German industrial federation) estimates that unification will cost DM 200 billion a year to 1995, compared with the federal government's pre-unification estimate of about a fifth of that. They estimate that on a UK basis (including off-balance sheet items) this is

causing the equivalent of a public sector borrowing requirement of more than 6 per cent of GNP.

This fiscal stimulus has led to broad money growth of 10 per cent and inflation of more than 4 per cent — hence the Bundesbank's determination to keep interest rates high.

The federal government has now adopted a budget for 1993 aimed at holding spending growth down to 2 per cent. Many commentators are sceptical about whether the detailed policies necessary to achieve this objective will be implemented. If the government fails, it is probable that German interest rates could remain over 8 per cent until the mid-1990s.

German unification was a one-off and was bound to create economic dislocation. Hindsight suggests that a less generous deal for the former East Germans and an understanding by the West Germans that the price of unification would be lower take-home pay would have made the problems less severe. But there would still have been difficulties and, in the circumstances, high interest rates and an appreciating currency are unsurprising. In time, both should fall back, though this may take years.

The spillover to the rest of Europe emerges from the premature solidification of the European Monetary System. The EMS was designed to allow exchange rates to be flexible (within the wider and narrower bands) and to adjust.

Under the Maastricht convergence conditions, a single currency, defined as an end to exchange rate adjustments, was only required to emerge in the last two years before economic and monetary union in 1997 or 1999. Instead, there has been a creeping single currency emerging since 1987 when the French adopted the "franc fort" policy.

The problem with this premature solidification is that it means interest rates are effectively set by the monetary policy



A heavy load, but the weight of unification is not carried by Chancellor Kohl alone

affecting the anchor currency. Because of its past history of currency strength, the mark is that anchor. In normal circumstances, this might merely have meant a slightly more restrictive monetary policy than domestic circumstances would have required.

Today, because of German unification, the degree of excessive restriction emerging is intense. Had only domestic circum-

stances been relevant, British base rates today would probably be about 7 to 8 per cent, and French rates 6 to 7 per cent. Instead, they are both 10 per cent. In a year's time, with continued sluggish growth and falling inflation, the appropriate rates in both countries based on domestic circumstances alone might have been 4 to 5 per cent, whereas in practice they may remain as high as 9 per cent.

These higher-than-necessary interest rates are causing

rising unemployment in Europe. The greatest effect is in Britain, where high interest rates are exacerbating the problems of debt deflation to cause a prolonged slump. Few forecasters are now brave enough to give a confident prediction of when it might end. If the British or any other European government were to take unilateral steps to move out of this quagmire, the foreign exchange markets would almost certainly make life difficult. They would de-

mand some indication of toughness and willingness to accept economic pain.

The prerequisite for any attempt to solve the European economic problem is realism. European governments need to accept that, in effect, they already have a fixed exchange rate system. They can either break this system or start to manage their economies to fit the system that has emerged.

Running a de facto fixed European exchange rate system means fiscal and monetary policies in each country are a legitimate matter for joint scrutiny and management. In particular, German policies need to be assessed for their effect on the whole European economy, not just Germany. If this were done, the prescription would be cutting German public sector borrowing and setting German interest rates at levels that would achieve European inflation targets.

If German economic policy were to be Europeanised in this way, European interest rates would be lower, perhaps by as much as three percentage points by 1993.

This may seem a pipe-dream, but it reflects a clear economic logic. In practice, European governments negotiate about most other aspects of their policies, trading off things they do not want to do against things they want other governments to do.

In extremis, it would be open to the European economies other than Germany to decide to match one another's exchange rates, rather than the mark, provided they made the project credible by adopting clear monetary targets and, probably, independent central banks. The French and, perhaps, the Dutch, would need to take the lead, having more plausible economic track records than some other countries.

So an ERM without the mark? Still far-fetched, but perhaps not entirely absurd.

The author is chief economic adviser to the Confederation of British Industry

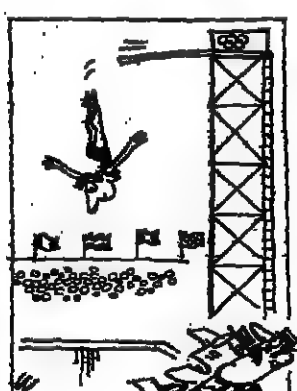
THE TIMES CITY DIARY

Tax breaks may help taxmen

INLAND Revenue staff based at Somerset House are the latest civil servants to be canvassed on a possible move to Canary Wharf. This holds out the delightful prospect of senior tax officials occupying office space made possible only by enormous tax breaks in the Docklands enterprise zone. A high ranking Inland Revenue mandarin confirms that the staff at Somerset House, who include key supervisory officials, have been surveyed twice on their views over a move as part of the prime minister's remit to relocate civil servants. So far, the remit has been thought to extend mainly to the environment department and parts of the trade and industry department. About 850 Revenue staff are based at Somerset House and Michael Heseltine, the trade secretary, has long made comments that the building is wasted on bureaucrats. The present Somerset House was designed as an inland Revenue building, but in a lecture last December, Heseltine said he would "relocate any government staff now there" if "some imaginative public use that will add further lustre to the City" could be found for the building. Although the bulk of Revenue administration is scheduled to move to Nottingham, about 1,000 civil servants will remain in Somerset House or in Aldwych.

Barker's bite

SOME executives have already found ways of turning a



"That reminds me — how goes the Footsie today?"

well rounded team. Many of the questions appear to have the air of being pure spoon-feeding, devised by a company public relations officer. However, Barker insists that they are completely genuine. "I can give you the names and addresses of all the shareholders who wrote to me," he says.

Man wanted

WOMEN in the developing countries have a lot of friends in the right places these days to judge by the high-powered gathering of City women who met last week on the 30th floor of Canary Wharf for the summer party of Womankind. The organisation supports women in projects in the Third World and among the guests were Baroness Chalker, minister for overseas development, who ventured that women in the Third World often make "better economic planners than men — they don't want to be instant millionaires". A little ironically, therefore, one of the key talking points of the evening was Womankind's search for a man to sit on its board now that Alec Reed, of Reed Employment, which has backed the organisation for three years, has stepped down. Frances Sheela, a former director of Abbey Life, is now the only man among eight trustees, which even the women feel is imbalanced. Lady Morris of Kenwood, a consultant partner at Paines & Co, the solicitor, is clear about what is required. "We want a man who is a man and not a mouse," she says. "One who can face up to a board of high powered women and who can help us raise large amounts of

money quickly." Volunteers — presumably lion-hearted ones — are invited to apply.

TIB-loid press

THE launch of another tabloid would normally send tremors through the Press Complaints Commission but one that should not cause the moral watchdogs too much concern is *The International Broker*, a financial weekly that is being taken by an increasing number of City researchers. The paper, which, it must be said, bears a remarkable resemblance to *Barron's*, the well known American weekly, is the brainchild of Mahesh Kumar, 39, and Bostonian Richard Furber, 43, ex-Dean Witter and, until March, head of European sales at Lehman Brothers. Unlike *Barron's*, TIB does not list share prices. "It's a cross between journalism and research," Furber says. Its "bite-size" reports aim to provide consistent updates on world markets less dense than those in, say, *The Economist*. The editor is John Roberts, former editor of Radio 4's *The Financial World Tonight* and one-time City editor of the *Daily Express*. Furber says that firms such as Merrill Lynch have been snapping up ten copies a week and that two publishers have already made offers for the title since its launch 12 weeks ago. Furber, Kumar and Roberts, who provided the start-up cash, believe they can do better by hanging on. "We may go public," Furber says, "but we wouldn't sell to another newspaper."

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No.	Company	Share	Gain or loss
1	Vodafone	Electrical	
2	Newmark (L)	Electrical	
3	Nat Am Bk	Banking	
4	Bristol	Newsprint	
5	Tesco	Food	
6	Asda New Z	Food	
7	TNT	Transport	
8	Bulmer (H P)	Breweries	
9	Morris Ashby	Industrial	
10	Holbrook	Breweries	
11	Milking Co	Building	
12	Warner Home	Industrial	
13	Went	Electrical	
14	Foster's	Breweries	
15	Smithline	Industrial	
16	Nobor	Industrial	
17	Cent Steno	Industrial	
18	Southport	Property	
19	Bank Scotland	Banking	
20	GWK	Leisure	
21	British Air	Industrial	
22	Bodycote	Industrial	
23	ICI	Chemicals	
24	Alport	Food	
25	Drax	Wood	
26	Glaxo	Pharmaceuticals	
27	Metals	Metals	
28	Lon March	Property	
29	Ranger	Oil	
30	Exp Co	Oil	
31	Amalgamated	Industrial	
32	Anglo	Food	
33	Edibel	Industrial	
34	Bedford	Drugs	
35	Northampton	Water	
36	Body Shop	Drugs	
37	Star	Food	
38	Sukilife	Chemicals	
39	Peterson	Newsprint	
40	PCF	Industrial	
41	Mentel	Drugs	
42	Hartford	Industrial	
43	Boddington	Breweries	
44	BBA	Industrial	

Class 1: 1 to 10
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Class 330: 3291 to 3300

Capitalisation, week's change

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings began today. Dealings end August 7. Contango day August 10. Settlement day August 17. Forward margins are permitted on two previous business days. Prices recorded are at market close. Changes are calculated on the previous day's close, but adjustments are made when a stock is ex-dividend. Changes, yields and price/earnings ratios are based on middle prices.

Mid cap	Company	Price	Wkly	Yld	P/E
100	100	100	100	100	100

Mid cap	Company	Price	Wkly	Yld	P/E
100	100	100	100	100	100

Mid cap	Company	Price	Wkly	Yld	P/E
100	100	100	100	100	100

Mid cap	Company	Price	Wkly	Yld	P/E
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Mid cap	Company	Price	Wkly	Yld	P/E
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Mid cap	Company	Price	Wkly	Yld	P/E
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Mid cap	Company	Price	Wkly	Yld	P/E
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Mid cap	Company	Price	Wkly	Yld	P/E
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Mid cap	Company	Price	Wkly	Yld	P/E
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Mid cap	Company	Price	Wkly	Yld	P/E
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Mid cap	Company	Price	Wkly	Yld	P/E
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Mid cap	Company	Price	Wkly	Yld	P/E
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Mid cap	Company	Price	Wkly	Yld	P/E
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Mid cap	Company	Price	Wkly	Yld	P/E
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Mid cap	Company	Price	Wkly	Yld	P/E
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Mid cap	Company	Price	Wkly	Yld	P/E
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Mid cap	Company	Price	Wkly	Yld	P/E
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Mid cap	Company	Price	Wkly	Yld	P/E
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Mid cap	Company	Price	Wkly	Yld	P/E
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Mid cap	Company	Price	Wkly	Yld	P/E
100	100	100	100	100	100

Mid cap	Company	Price	Wkly	Yld	P/E
100	100	100	100	100	100

Mid cap	Company	Price	Wkly	Yld	P/E
100	100	100	100	100	100

Mid cap	Company	Price	Wkly	Yld	P/E
100	100	100	100	100	100

Mid cap	Company	Price	Wkly	Yld	P/E
100	100	100	100	100	100

Mid cap	Company	Price	Wkly	Yld	P/E
100	100	100	100	100	100

GOLF

Fourie finds his feet to steady surge for title

By Mitchell Platts, GOLF CORRESPONDENT

JOHN Fourie yesterday survived an attack of nerves on the home stretch to win the British Seniors Open with a wonderful final round of 69 at Royal Lytham and St Anne's.

The South African earned the total prize of £53,330 with a total of 282, two under par, three shots clear of Neil Coles and Bob Charles, of New Zealand, who both scored 73.

Fourie appeared to be in command with six holes to play, leading by four shots. Then he faltered, in much the same way as Nick Faldo had a week earlier in the Open, dropping three shots in succession to leave Charles only one shot behind.

"I just told myself that Nick Faldo had the Open in the bag, let it go but got it back again," Fourie, aged 52, said. "But I can't believe that I've won. I'm floating on air."

Fourie, the club professional at Pretoria West, won the Callers of Newcastle tournament on the PGA European Tour in 1977 but, two years later, ceased to compete outside of South Africa.

"My friends at home kept telling me I was good enough to come back here and play but I honestly didn't believe I could play this well," he said. "It has given me so much confidence I shall attempt to get a few invitations to play on the US Seniors Tour next year."

Fourie set out under heavy skies but, as the rain gave way to sunshine, he made relentless progress. He putted well throughout the week and holed from 14 feet on the first green for a two. Then he dropped shots at the 3rd and 4th but recovered with a two at the 5th, where he hit a five-iron to three feet from the hole. Another good putt of 15 feet for a birdie at the 6th took him to the turn in 34.

Coles and Charles, who share the halfway lead, were out in 36 and 37 respectively but Arnold Palmer and Peter Butler were hard on the heels of Fourie. Palmer had two at the 5th and 9th to give his gallery of approximately 1,000 hope that he would launch a charge. Meanwhile, Butler made a two at the 5th in a flawless outward half of 34.

Fourie, however, forged in front with a putt of ten feet for a birdie at the 10th and a delightful pitch to within eight feet for another at the next.

Then he stretched his lead with an uphill putt of fully 30 feet at the 12th for his third two of the round.

Ahead of him, both Palmer and Butler began to falter but Charles, playing behind, made a good putt for a birdie at the 11th. The pressure of leading showed as Fourie lost his rhythm.

Fourie put himself in trouble with wayward drives at the 13th, 14th and 15th holes. He dropped one shot at each, though it might have been two at the 15th, where he scuffed his third. Instead, he pitched to three feet and holed.

His tee shot with a three-wood at the 16th was struck so well that he was left with a little sand-iron, which he hit to 12 feet. Fourie emphasised the importance of holing out with confidence by coaxing not only that putt home but another from a similar length to save par at the 17th. He made a cast-iron four at the 18th.

Neither Charles nor Coles could make an impression and Palmer retreated by following a seven at the 14th, where he left the ball in a bunker, with a six at the 17th.

It opened the door for Butler, one of three people Fourie beat in a play-off for the Callers tournament 15 years ago, to take fourth place on his own with a 73 for 286.

Michael Noon, the club-member who led at the halfway stage, slipped back with an 82 but had the added bonus of playing the last round with Palmer.



Drive for victory: Pamela Wright, of Scotland, trailed by four shots after three rounds of the US Women's Open at Oakmont

Friends become foes in quest for Open

FROM PATRICIA DAVIES IN PITTSBURGH

JULIE Inkster and Patty Sheehan have been friends and rivals since their days at San Jose State University in California. They have won 43 tournaments between them since turning professional and yesterday at Oakmont, weather permitting, they were to do battle for the biggest prize of all: the US Women's Open championship.

Neither Sheehan nor Inkster has won an Open. The latter has not even come close. She missed the cut last year and the year before, for instance. The former, however, has been second three times: to Jan Stephenson, of Australia, in 1983; to Liselotte Neumann, of Sweden, in 1988 and, most agonisingly of all, to Betsy King, a fellow-American, in 1990.

That was in Atlanta, when the weather was even more disruptive than it has been here, and 36 holes were crammed into the last day. At

one stage Sheehan led King by 12 strokes but ended up losing by one after rounds of 75 and 76. Some people thought she might never recover and she herself is never sure if she can exorcise her demons altogether. "The golf demons always try to play havoc with my brain at night," she said, after her third round on Saturday. "And perhaps I'll bring my cross with me. But I'd rather be tied for the lead than nine shots in front."

Sheehan, who had a round of 70, one under par, on

Saturday, and Inkster, who had 71, were the only players under par on monstrous Oakmont. They were on 211, two under, three shots ahead of a north American trio of Gail Graham, Donna Andrews and Dawn Coe. A further shot behind, on 215, two over, were Michelle McGarran, an engaging, big-haired American, and Pamela Wright, of Scotland.

Wright had been three under par and the outright leader at the halfway stage after rounds of 70 and 69, one

shot ahead of Inkster, who had to complete her second round on Saturday morning after yet another suspension of play, and two ahead of Sheehan. Wright, however, in her fourth season on the US tour, has yet to win as a professional and had never led the Open. In front of large and enthusiastic galleries, she succumbed to the occasion and slipped back with a 76, five over par.

"I felt confident but just got off to a shaky start," she said. "After the second round I was on cloud nine because it was the first time I ever led a major tournament. It's all a personal battle this game and I think I handled myself quite well. I took a double bogey on 10 and I could have lost my composure but I didn't. I came right back with a birdie on 11. I'm happy about that."

Wright had dropped three shots in the first six holes, to lose the lead, and she looked to be a little tight and a little quick on her swing. She is a battler, however, although she

struggled a little on the greens, taking 33 putts, having needed only 29 in the first round and 26 in the second.

Rookie of the year in 1989, she is by no means out of matters at four behind and she appreciated that being out of the limelight might make life a little easier, although she did confess that she loved that side of things: "After all, we are entertainers, too."

Wright was paired with Dottie Mochrie, winner of the Nabisco Dinah Shore earlier this year, when she beat Inkster in a play-off, for the final showdown and Mochrie is capable of inspirational runs. If the forecast thunderstorms allowed, they were capable of ensuring that Inkster and Sheehan did not just have each other to worry about.

After Wright, the best placed European was Neumann, tied for fourth at seven over par. A shot behind her was Suzanne Strudwick from the Midlands, playing in her first Open, having qualified at Lake Nona in Florida.

FOOTBALL

Relieved Steven returns to Rangers

By Our Sports Staff

TREVOR Steven's summer of frustration in France should end tomorrow when he completes a £2.4 million move from Marseilles, the French champions, back to the Scotland's leading club, Rangers.

The move will return Steven to the club he left to join Marseilles just 12 months ago and, since the fee then was a British record-equalling £5.5 million, it also represents a £3 million profit on the player for Rangers.

Told by Marseilles that he no longer figured in their plans for the future, Steven has been spent the close season awaiting news of a move, only for long-standing disputes with Marseilles about money Steven alleged was owed to him to get in the way. Last week, Leeds United pulled out of a deal because of financial complications and instead spent £2 million on the Arsenal midfielder player, David Rocastle.

Rangers, however, quickly stepped in and negotiations with Bernard Tapie, the Marseilles club president, have been spectacularly successful — so much so that the two clubs are said to have developed a "closer relationship" and will play each other in future on a regular basis. Indeed, Steven, aged 28, may make his reappearance for Rangers in a friendly with Marseilles at Ibrox tomorrow.

Ray Houghton, the Liverpool midfielder, is to join Aston Villa for £900,000. Houghton, aged 30, opted to move to the Midlands instead of Chelsea, who were also keen to sign him. Houghton's departure from Anfield is likely to signal the arrival of Paul Stewart from Tottenham Hotspur for a fee of around £2.3 million. Stewart, who has risen to prominence at White Hart Lane after being converted into a midfield player, has not settled in London.

Police dispersed about 100 fighting supporters of Middlesbrough and Celtic at Ayresome Park yesterday after they invaded the pitch during a pre-season testimonial for Tony Mowbray, the former Middlesbrough defender now with Celtic. The game ended 1-1.

Shearer to move for £3.4 million

ALAN Shearer will complete his British record £3.4 million move from Southampton to Blackburn Rovers today and is expected to make his debut for his new club this evening in a pre-season exhibition with Hibernian, the Scottish club. Shearer, aged 21, accepted the terms of a four-year contract with Blackburn over the weekend after talks with the club's manager, Kenny Dalglish.

While Shearer was heading north, David Speedie moved south to Southampton from Blackburn in a £400,000 deal. Speedie had, at one stage, turned down the transfer to the south coast club, but then reconsidered. Shearer's transfer has wiped out any financial problems at Southampton, which had, at one stage, seen them £1.5 million in debt.

SCORES FROM PITTSBURGH

LEADING THIRD-ROUND SCORES (US Under 150): 211: P Sheehan, 69, 72, 70; J Inkster, 72, 68, 71; 214: G Graham, 78, 71, 71; D Andrews, 69, 73, 72; D Coe, 71, 71, 72; 215: M McGarran, 72, 73, 70; P Wright, 70, 69, 76; S Strudwick, 70, 74, 72; 217: M Neumann, 73, 72, 72; A Bero, 72, 71, 73; 218: T Green, 73, 75, 70; L Walker, 74, 72, 72.

219: M Edge, 73, 74, 72; 220: L Neumann, 78, 72, 72; S King, 74, 73, 73; K Tschetter, 70, 74, 76; A Ritzman, 74, 69, 77; 221: S Strudwick, 73, 75, 73; C Johnson, 71, 77, 73; R Jones, 73, 75, 73; M Esler, 74, 74, 73.

Ch-Hee Ku (S Kor), 73, 74, 74; J Dickinson, 75, 72, 74; N Frost, 73, 74, 74; N Ramezbottom, 69, 75, 77; J Gledhill, 73, 70, 78.

* denotes amateur

Flawless Faxon shares lead

By Our Sports Staff

ROGER Maltbie and the local favourite, Brad Faxon, went into the final round of the \$1 million New England classic in Sutton, Massachusetts, yesterday sharing a one-stroke lead.

Maltbie had two bogeys in the closing stages of his third round, which enabled Faxon to draw level with him and share the lead at 13 under par. Faxon shot a 4-under-par round of 67 and Maltbie a 69, which was his worst score of the week at the 7,110-yard Pleasant Valley country club.

Maltbie slipped up with wayward one-iron shots off the tee at the long par-three 14th and the treacherous 17th. "I feel like I had my bad round today," Maltbie, who has not led a PGA tournament after three rounds since the 1985 World Series of Golf, which he went on to win, said. Faxon, who has been

playing near flawless golf, recording only one bogey in three rounds, had three birdies on the back nine.

The crucial hole for Faxon was the 430-yard par-four 6th, when a hooked drive landed him in deep rough on an adjacent hole. Faxon lashed a 5-iron through the trees to the rough about 120 yards from the green, hit a wedge to 30 feet and made the putt to save his par. It came as Maltbie, playing with Faxon, holed a 35-footer for a birdie.

Craig Parry, the Australian who led the Masters after three rounds before fading, was alone at 12-under par after a 67. Behind him at 11-under were Wayne Levi, Lance Ten Broeck, the Open runner-up, John Cook, and Lon Hinkle. One shot further back were David Peoples, Ted Schulz, Steve Elkington and Kelly Gibson.

Hinkle, whose last victory came in 1979, had an adventurous round for a 66 that left him two shots off the lead at 11-under for the tournament. Phil Mickelson, the left-hander, kept himself within striking distance with a round of 69.

Most of the players who started the day in contention were still challenging after 54 holes. Only two of the top 12 players were over par on Saturday.

Robert Friend, a newcomer to the Tour, dropped out of a tie for second place with a 72 that left him five shots off the lead. Mark Wiebe had a 73 to trail by eight and a 76 saw Mike Hulbert 11 off the pace.

John Adams and Mike Smith, a veteran of the Tour, put themselves within range of the leaders with rounds of 65, the lowest of the day.

Dove poses threat to Wolstenholme

ALTHOUGH the holder of the English amateur championship, Ricky Willison, is unable to defend his title at Deal this week, having successfully embarked on a professional career, a more than adequate replacement is available (John Hennessy writes). He is Gary Wolstenholme, brilliant winner of the British amateur title last year.

That should put Wolstenholme firmly on course for the English, but he has first to dispose of an awkward opponent in the first round this morning. Mark Dove is a fellow member of the England training team and partners Wolstenholme in the Gloucestershire county team foursomes.

Dove's form, he confesses, has been a little erratic this year, but a course-record 65, seven under par, at his club,

Broadway, last month has helped to offset some of the disappointments. If he can find another round like that in his bag today, Wolstenholme could be in serious trouble.

A match with a special flavour this afternoon pits outstanding players from different generations against each other.

Carl Watts, one of the young lions of English amateur golf, faces Peter Hedges, twice a Walker Cup player in the Seventies. Watts should expect to win, but he will need to beware Hedges's fund of experience, particularly at Royal Cinque Ports, where he has regularly represented Whitgift in the Haldor Hewitt tournament.

Daren Lee, winner of the Open championship silver medal, has had to withdraw for medical reasons.

Morley moves into lead

JOANNE Morley, of England, rolled in a 45-foot downhill putt for a birdie on the 18th hole and a third-round 72 to take a two-shot lead in the European women's amateur championship in Estoril on Saturday.

The putt gave Morley a round of two over par over the par-70, 5,500yd course and a three-round aggregate of 215. Estefania Knuth, of Spain, the overnight co-leader with Morley, was second at 217 after a

74, one shot better than Kristel Mourgue d'Algue, aged just 18, of France, who had a 71. Laura Navarro, of Spain, was fourth at 219 after a 75, while Pernille Pedersen, from Denmark, and Anna Carin Jonasson, from Sweden, tied for fifth at 221. Only two players managed to break par during the third round.

Results, page 20

BOXING

Barrett given the run-around

By Sri Kumar Sen

IF JOE Louis had been around he would have banded the heads of Pat Barrett and Derek Angol together for letting their respective opponents, Manning Galloway and Tyrone Boozee, both from the United States, get away with running and hiding at Manchester on Saturday.

Galloway did the running, defending his World Boxing Organisation (WBO) welterweight title; Boozee did the hiding while trying to land the vacant WBO cruiserweight title.

While Barrett could not lay a glove on Galloway, Angol landed too many punches on Boozee's gloves.

Barrett ended up trailing by a mile but finished on his feet. Angol, who was leading by a mile, finished up exhausted and on his back in the seventh round.

Barrett was always kept off balance by the elusiveness of Galloway and was never able to find the target or gain any leverage. Angol went all out to knock the stuffing out of

Boozee's gloves and, in the process, managed instead to knock the stuffing out of himself. All that Boozee had to do was come out from behind his guard and hit him with a big right hand.

The difference in the technical abilities between British and American boxers could not have been more acutely exposed. The bout confirmed Galloway's view that Ameri-



Barrett: off balance

cans would always know too much for British boxers at the highest level.

Even Barrett's trainer, Brian Hughes, said: "Pat never looked like getting his shots off." Barrett said: "It could have been different if he'd come to fight but he came to run. I've never fought anyone like him."

Galloway, who has a kind of jerky Michael Spinks style, said: "I gave him too many crazy angles. I knew he was a good one-punch man and I'm glad he kept going for the home run."

Frank Warren, the promoter, said he would be seeking another world title bout for Barrett with one of the other three champions but, in the meantime, it is back to European boxing for the two Englishmen. Barrett wants to return to fight wether to challenge Valery Kayumba, of France. Angol will most probably try his luck against another Frenchman, Akim Tafer, who is the European cruiserweight champion.

BOWLS

Anton prepared for exhaustive effort

By David Rhy Jones

TWO women with more than 40 years separating them are determined to prove that bowls, even at the top level, is a game for all ages. Both have qualified for the Liverpool Victoria national championships, which start today at Royal Leamington Spa, in all five events.

Catherine Anton, from Peterborough, who is only 26, won the England two-wood singles title in 1989, while the venerable Irene Molyneux, who plays for the City and County of Oxford club, started collecting national titles — she has six to date — 18 years ago.

Only Edna Bessell, of Yeovil, has previously attempted to compete in pairs, triples, fours and both singles championships (two-wood and four-wood) at Leamington. Last year, she reached the Somerset finals in all five events, and made three England finals.

Anton believes she can last the pace. "I've been working

out daily, and feel quite fit," she said. "It may come as a surprise to some people, but fitness can be an important factor in bowls."

Today, in the pairs, leading challengers include the 1990 champions, Mary Christmas and Jenny Tunbridge, mother and daughter from Cambridge, Chesterton, and the 1990 indoor champions, Di Wilson and Jean Carmack, of Burton House, Boston.

Kent holders of the NatWest Bank Middleton Cup, lost 105-104 to Buckinghamshire at Horsham on Saturday when Peter McGuinness, skipping against Gordon Charlton, drew the winning shot with the last bowl of the match. Buckinghamshire play Norfolk in the semi-finals on August 29, while Cornwall play Nottinghamshire.

RESULTS: Quarter-finals: Nottinghamshire 154, Huntingdonshire 80; Norfolk 114, Cornwall 105; Buckinghamshire 105, Kent 104; Cornwall 135, Wiltshire 107.

RUGBY UNION

All Blacks avoid whitewash

New Zealand..... 26
Australia..... 23

FROM A CORRESPONDENT IN SYDNEY

NORMAL service was resumed here on Saturday, when New Zealand finished an incident-packed tour with a consolation victory in the third international. But for how long? The All Blacks left for South Africa yesterday and now is hardly the time for convalescence.

The All Blacks, having surrendered the Bledisloe Cup after losing the first two matches in the series, will barely have had time to lick the wounds from a hotly contested tour than they will be confronting South Africa, in their international return, on August 15 in Johannesburg. Success in the only international of a five-match tour would soften the blow of a comparatively poor season for the former world champions.

A win on Saturday was immensely important to the All Blacks, especially after the

controversy of the Richard Lee incident, when the New Zealand prop broke the nose of Paul Carozza in the second international. Sean Fitzpatrick, the New Zealand captain, said afterwards a series whitewash would have had a devastating effect on the team.

Both teams scored two tries each but it was Fox's accurate goalkicking that proved decisive for the All Blacks. Lynagh, in contrast, was uncharacteristically wayward. The closeness



Fox decisive kicking

of the series was reflected in the fact that both teams scored 58 points in the three matches.

New Zealand won because they made fewer errors, their tackling was more effective and they played with greater composure. Indeed, missed tackles by Robuck and Campese, of Australia, allowed Little and Joseph to cross for tries in each half.

After being level, 13-13, at half-time, New Zealand went to 23-13 after Joseph's try, before Fox and Lynagh traded three-pointers. Just before the finish, the referee disallowed what looked a fair try by Burke and, soon after, Herbert scored after two doubtful passes. Still, it was New Zealand's day, if a week too late.

SCORES: Australia: Tries: Farn-Jones, Herbert, Conventions; Lynagh 23; Penalty goals: Lynagh 23; New Zealand: Tries: Little, Joseph; Conventions: Fox 23; Penalties: Fox 23; Dropped goals: Fox 10; Australia: M Robuck; P Carozza; J Little, J Horan, D Campese; M Lynagh, N Farn-Jones (captain), A Dohy, P Adams, E McKinnon, R McCann, J Eales; Prop: G Morgan; Hooker: D Wilson; S Scott; Fullback: J A Henson.

NEW ZEALAND: J Tuncz, J Kavan, J Burke, W Little, J Farn-Jones, G Fox, S Lynagh, R Lee, S Fitzgerald, (capt), D Brown, J Jones, R Brooke; Prop: A Eadi, J Joseph, M Jones, J Brooker.

Referee: P Roon (France)

Rallying cry as crowds flock to Town Moor

First Sunday meeting voted an overwhelming success

By RICHARD EVANS, RACING CORRESPONDENT

IF ACTIONS speak louder than words, the decision of 23,000 people to go racing at Doncaster for Britain's first Sunday meeting yesterday will change the law which prevented any of them having a bet at the track.

Not even the Jockey Club, which masterminded the unofficial lobby of Parliament at Town Moor, could believe the success of yesterday's mission, which developed into a racing rally.

The diarchs inside the Home Office and the few remaining neanderthal members of the bookmaking fraternity will have to take stock. As for the Keep Sunday Special brigade, Doncaster provided a simple answer. Sunday was very special for thousands of punts, dads and children as they started arriving at the racetrack from 9.30am.

As the runners for the first race went to post shortly after 2.0pm, the crowd matched the number of people who paid to go to this year's Derby at Epsom.

That alone should be enough to persuade John Major and Kenneth Clarke that the Betting, Gambling and Lotteries Act 1963 is as outdated as the Sunday trading laws and in need of reform so that people can bet on and off-course — as they do in other leading racing nations.

If they need further convincing, the potential vote-pulling power of Sunday racing should do the trick.

A hint that the sport stands a chance of winning its place with Whitehall was given by the Home Office before yesterday.

"We are only currently looking at the Sunday trading laws. However, we will watch the two trial Sunday racing meetings with interest. When we have done that, we will consider whether any change or amendment to the law is necessary," a spokeswoman said.

While racing was the central attraction, the family day out atmosphere was unmistakable. Fashion shows, a scud missile display, and bouncy castles competed with shell-land pony racing, mime artists, contortionists, Red Rum and Desert Orchid as side-shows for those not besotted by the form book.

It was a day when picnics replaced bookmakers' pitches and happy-go-lucky youngsters took the place of professional punters. Father Donald Bambury, a Doncaster regular of 40 years standing, gave a service from the parade ring at noon, with a special mention for Lester Piggott. "We come here today to launch a historical occasion. Sport is something that gives dedication to young people. The jockeys riding here today are renowned for their skill and one especially for his stamina."

Of course, there were those who wanted a bet. Most

punters placed their wagers in betting shops on Saturday. Spectators joined lengthy queues waiting to use telephones at Doncaster and joined armchair punters in phoning over their bets.

"Credit turnover was similar to that on a Saturday. As far as our clients are concerned they gave it a resounding yes," Don Payne of William Hill said.

The Tote's credit business, which included bets taken by Coral, totalled £116,904.

Despite years of propaganda from the big bookmakers and Customs and Excise that Sunday racing would lead to a rash of illegal gambling, an undercover squad of Jockey Club security officials and Doncaster policemen failed to find a scrap of evidence to support such fears.

The only person who seemed to forget about the absence of betting at Doncaster was the official racecourse announcer who, after a stewards' enquiry was called following the second race, informed everyone: "The public is reminded to retain all betting slips until the outcome of the enquiry is announced."

While the good-quality fields and mass of photo finishers provided for thrilling racing yesterday was much more than winners, results, and prizes.

Christopher Haines, chief executive of the Jockey Club, reflected: "This has to be a triumph by any criteria. The message to Westminster is clear: the people have expressed their will, their desire and their demand for Sunday racing."



Historic moment: Savoyard, left, wins the first Sunday race from Gymcrak Premiere at Doncaster yesterday

Snurge narrowly beaten in Dusseldorf

SNURGE was beaten a head by Platini in the £70,175 group one Prix de Privatbankiers Merck, Finck and Co (12 furlongs) at Dusseldorf yesterday.

The 1990 St Leger winner showed a welcome return to form, leading over a quarter of a mile from home and galloping resolutely to the line.

He was just outbraced by Platini, trained by Bruno Schutz and ridden by Mark Rimmer, who was the beaten favourite in this year's German Derby.

The pair finished four lengths clear of the third home horse, Sugans.

The disappointment of the race was Lomitas, who finished fifth of the six runners. The favourite returned to the unsavory enclosure with some minor cuts on his legs, but trainer Andreas Wohler had no excuses.

Richard Quinn, Snurge's jockey, said: "He is clearly back to his best, though the winner was always going to be a bit better than me."

Captain Horatius ran out the easy winner of the £39,894 Bosphorus Trophy (1m 4f at Veliefend, Istanbul yesterday).

John Dunlop's colt took up the running two furlongs from home and steadily went clear to register a five-length victory. Olanthe, trained by Andre

Fabre in France, was runner-up.

Fabre had gone one better on Saturday when his Past Master landed the Topkapi Trophy (1m), also worth £39,894 to the winner.

Sharp Prod, trained by Lord Huntingdon for the Queen, completed a four-time when landing the listed £10,277 Criterion de Requet (6f) at Bordeaux yesterday, and may head for Baden-Baden.

YESTERDAY'S RESULTS

Doncaster

There were no starting prices reported at Doncaster yesterday. Correct use of time dividends to settle bets where no price had been taken, while Ladies and Hills used their last betting show return.

Going: good to firm

2.05 (7m) 1. SAVOYARD (W R Swinburn), 2. Gymcrak Premiere (G Carter), 3. Panton (J Williams), 4. ALBA (Norton).

2.30 (1m 2f) 1. MULL HOUSE (W R Swinburn), 2. Line Drummen (J Swinburn), 3. Line Drummen (J Swinburn), 4. Line Drummen (J Swinburn).

2.55 (1m 2f) 1. YOUNG BUSTER (M Hogg), 2. Tied And Tied (W R Swinburn), 3. Tied And Tied (W R Swinburn), 4. Tied And Tied (W R Swinburn).

3.10 (1m 2f) 1. BENTON (C O'Connell), 2. Drummer Holes (Dawn McKeown), 3. Drummer Holes (Dawn McKeown), 4. Drummer Holes (Dawn McKeown).

3.25 (1m 2f) 1. BENTON (C O'Connell), 2. Drummer Holes (Dawn McKeown), 3. Drummer Holes (Dawn McKeown), 4. Drummer Holes (Dawn McKeown).

3.40 (1m 2f) 1. BENTON (C O'Connell), 2. Drummer Holes (Dawn McKeown), 3. Drummer Holes (Dawn McKeown), 4. Drummer Holes (Dawn McKeown).

3.55 (1m 2f) 1. BENTON (C O'Connell), 2. Drummer Holes (Dawn McKeown), 3. Drummer Holes (Dawn McKeown), 4. Drummer Holes (Dawn McKeown).

4.10 (1m 2f) 1. BENTON (C O'Connell), 2. Drummer Holes (Dawn McKeown), 3. Drummer Holes (Dawn McKeown), 4. Drummer Holes (Dawn McKeown).

4.25 (1m 2f) 1. BENTON (C O'Connell), 2. Drummer Holes (Dawn McKeown), 3. Drummer Holes (Dawn McKeown), 4. Drummer Holes (Dawn McKeown).

4.40 (1m 2f) 1. BENTON (C O'Connell), 2. Drummer Holes (Dawn McKeown), 3. Drummer Holes (Dawn McKeown), 4. Drummer Holes (Dawn McKeown).

4.55 (1m 2f) 1. BENTON (C O'Connell), 2. Drummer Holes (Dawn McKeown), 3. Drummer Holes (Dawn McKeown), 4. Drummer Holes (Dawn McKeown).

5.10 (1m 2f) 1. BENTON (C O'Connell), 2. Drummer Holes (Dawn McKeown), 3. Drummer Holes (Dawn McKeown), 4. Drummer Holes (Dawn McKeown).

5.25 (1m 2f) 1. BENTON (C O'Connell), 2. Drummer Holes (Dawn McKeown), 3. Drummer Holes (Dawn McKeown), 4. Drummer Holes (Dawn McKeown).

5.40 (1m 2f) 1. BENTON (C O'Connell), 2. Drummer Holes (Dawn McKeown), 3. Drummer Holes (Dawn McKeown), 4. Drummer Holes (Dawn McKeown).

5.55 (1m 2f) 1. BENTON (C O'Connell), 2. Drummer Holes (Dawn McKeown), 3. Drummer Holes (Dawn McKeown), 4. Drummer Holes (Dawn McKeown).

6.10 (1m 2f) 1. BENTON (C O'Connell), 2. Drummer Holes (Dawn McKeown), 3. Drummer Holes (Dawn McKeown), 4. Drummer Holes (Dawn McKeown).

6.25 (1m 2f) 1. BENTON (C O'Connell), 2. Drummer Holes (Dawn McKeown), 3. Drummer Holes (Dawn McKeown), 4. Drummer Holes (Dawn McKeown).

6.40 (1m 2f) 1. BENTON (C O'Connell), 2. Drummer Holes (Dawn McKeown), 3. Drummer Holes (Dawn McKeown), 4. Drummer Holes (Dawn McKeown).

6.55 (1m 2f) 1. BENTON (C O'Connell), 2. Drummer Holes (Dawn McKeown), 3. Drummer Holes (Dawn McKeown), 4. Drummer Holes (Dawn McKeown).

7.10 (1m 2f) 1. BENTON (C O'Connell), 2. Drummer Holes (Dawn McKeown), 3. Drummer Holes (Dawn McKeown), 4. Drummer Holes (Dawn McKeown).

7.25 (1m 2f) 1. BENTON (C O'Connell), 2. Drummer Holes (Dawn McKeown), 3. Drummer Holes (Dawn McKeown), 4. Drummer Holes (Dawn McKeown).

7.40 (1m 2f) 1. BENTON (C O'Connell), 2. Drummer Holes (Dawn McKeown), 3. Drummer Holes (Dawn McKeown), 4. Drummer Holes (Dawn McKeown).

7.55 (1m 2f) 1. BENTON (C O'Connell), 2. Drummer Holes (Dawn McKeown), 3. Drummer Holes (Dawn McKeown), 4. Drummer Holes (Dawn McKeown).

8.10 (1m 2f) 1. BENTON (C O'Connell), 2. Drummer Holes (Dawn McKeown), 3. Drummer Holes (Dawn McKeown), 4. Drummer Holes (Dawn McKeown).

8.25 (1m 2f) 1. BENTON (C O'Connell), 2. Drummer Holes (Dawn McKeown), 3. Drummer Holes (Dawn McKeown), 4. Drummer Holes (Dawn McKeown).

8.40 (1m 2f) 1. BENTON (C O'Connell), 2. Drummer Holes (Dawn McKeown), 3. Drummer Holes (Dawn McKeown), 4. Drummer Holes (Dawn McKeown).

8.55 (1m 2f) 1. BENTON (C O'Connell), 2. Drummer Holes (Dawn McKeown), 3. Drummer Holes (Dawn McKeown), 4. Drummer Holes (Dawn McKeown).

9.10 (1m 2f) 1. BENTON (C O'Connell), 2. Drummer Holes (Dawn McKeown), 3. Drummer Holes (Dawn McKeown), 4. Drummer Holes (Dawn McKeown).

9.25 (1m 2f) 1. BENTON (C O'Connell), 2. Drummer Holes (Dawn McKeown), 3. Drummer Holes (Dawn McKeown), 4. Drummer Holes (Dawn McKeown).

9.40 (1m 2f) 1. BENTON (C O'Connell), 2. Drummer Holes (Dawn McKeown), 3. Drummer Holes (Dawn McKeown), 4. Drummer Holes (Dawn McKeown).

9.55 (1m 2f) 1. BENTON (C O'Connell), 2. Drummer Holes (Dawn McKeown), 3. Drummer Holes (Dawn McKeown), 4. Drummer Holes (Dawn McKeown).

10.10 (1m 2f) 1. BENTON (C O'Connell), 2. Drummer Holes (Dawn McKeown), 3. Drummer Holes (Dawn McKeown), 4. Drummer Holes (Dawn McKeown).

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10.55 (1m 2f) 1. BENTON (C O'Connell), 2. Drummer Holes (Dawn McKeown), 3. Drummer Holes (Dawn McKeown), 4. Drummer Holes (Dawn McKeown).

11.10 (1m 2f) 1. BENTON (C O'Connell), 2. Drummer Holes (Dawn McKeown), 3. Drummer Holes (Dawn McKeown), 4. Drummer Holes (Dawn McKeown).

11.25 (1m 2f) 1. BENTON (C O'Connell), 2. Drummer Holes (Dawn McKeown), 3. Drummer Holes (Dawn McKeown), 4. Drummer Holes (Dawn McKeown).

11.40 (1m 2f) 1. BENTON (C O'Connell), 2. Drummer Holes (Dawn McKeown), 3. Drummer Holes (Dawn McKeown), 4. Drummer Holes (Dawn McKeown).

11.55 (1m 2f) 1. BENTON (C O'Connell), 2. Drummer Holes (Dawn McKeown), 3. Drummer Holes (Dawn McKeown), 4. Drummer Holes (Dawn McKeown).

12.10 (1m 2f) 1. BENTON (C O'Connell), 2. Drummer Holes (Dawn McKeown), 3. Drummer Holes (Dawn McKeown), 4. Drummer Holes (Dawn McKeown).

12.25 (1m 2f) 1. BENTON (C O'Connell), 2. Drummer Holes (Dawn McKeown), 3. Drummer Holes (Dawn McKeown), 4. Drummer Holes (Dawn McKeown).

12.40 (1m 2f) 1. BENTON (C O'Connell), 2. Drummer Holes (Dawn McKeown), 3. Drummer Holes (Dawn McKeown), 4. Drummer Holes (Dawn McKeown).

12.55 (1m 2f) 1. BENTON (C O'Connell), 2. Drummer Holes (Dawn McKeown), 3. Drummer Holes (Dawn McKeown), 4. Drummer Holes (Dawn McKeown).

13.10 (1m 2f) 1. BENTON (C O'Connell), 2. Drummer Holes (Dawn McKeown), 3. Drummer Holes (Dawn McKeown), 4. Drummer Holes (Dawn McKeown).

13.25 (1m 2f) 1. BENTON (C O'Connell), 2. Drummer Holes (Dawn McKeown), 3. Drummer Holes (Dawn McKeown), 4. Drummer Holes (Dawn McKeown).

13.40 (1m 2f) 1. BENTON (C O'Connell), 2. Drummer Holes (Dawn McKeown), 3. Drummer Holes (Dawn McKeown), 4. Drummer Holes (Dawn McKeown).

13.55 (1m 2f) 1. BENTON (C O'Connell), 2. Drummer Holes (Dawn McKeown), 3. Drummer Holes (Dawn McKeown), 4. Drummer Holes (Dawn McKeown).

14.10 (1m 2f) 1. BENTON (C O'Connell), 2. Drummer Holes (Dawn McKeown), 3. Drummer Holes (Dawn McKeown), 4. Drummer Holes (Dawn McKeown).

14.25 (1m 2f) 1. BENTON (C O'Connell), 2. Drummer Holes (Dawn McKeown), 3. Drummer Holes (Dawn McKeown), 4. Drummer Holes (Dawn McKeown).

14.40 (1m 2f) 1. BENTON (C O'Connell), 2. Drummer Holes (Dawn McKeown), 3. Drummer Holes (Dawn McKeown), 4. Drummer Holes (Dawn McKeown).

14.55 (1m 2f) 1. BENTON (C O'Connell), 2. Drummer Holes (Dawn McKeown), 3. Drummer Holes (Dawn McKeown), 4. Drummer Holes (Dawn McKeown).

15.10 (1m 2f) 1. BENTON (C O'Connell), 2. Drummer Holes (Dawn McKeown), 3. Drummer Holes (Dawn McKeown), 4. Drummer Holes (Dawn McKeown).

15.25 (1m 2f) 1. BENTON (C O'Connell), 2. Drummer Holes (Dawn McKeown), 3. Drummer Holes (Dawn McKeown), 4. Drummer Holes (Dawn McKeown).

15.40 (1m 2f) 1. BENTON (C O'Connell), 2. Drummer Holes (Dawn McKeown), 3. Drummer Holes (Dawn McKeown), 4. Drummer Holes (Dawn McKeown).

15.55 (1m 2f) 1. BENTON (C O'Connell), 2. Drummer Holes (Dawn McKeown), 3. Drummer Holes (Dawn McKeown), 4. Drummer Holes (Dawn McKeown).

16.10 (1m 2f) 1. BENTON (C O'Connell), 2. Drummer Holes (Dawn McKeown), 3. Drummer Holes (Dawn McKeown), 4. Drummer Holes (Dawn McKeown).

16.25 (1m 2f) 1. BENTON (C O'Connell), 2. Drummer Holes (Dawn McKeown), 3. Drummer Holes (Dawn McKeown), 4. Drummer Holes (Dawn McKeown).

16.40 (1m 2f) 1. BENTON (C O'Connell), 2. Drummer Holes (Dawn McKeown), 3. Drummer Holes (Dawn McKeown), 4. Drummer Holes (Dawn McKeown).

16.55 (1m 2f) 1. BENTON (C O'Connell), 2. Drummer Holes (Dawn McKeown), 3. Drummer Holes (Dawn McKeown), 4. Drummer Holes (Dawn McKeown).

17.10 (1m 2f) 1. BENTON (C O'Connell), 2. Drummer Holes (Dawn McKeown), 3. Drummer Holes (Dawn McKeown), 4. Drummer Holes (Dawn McKeown).

17.25 (1m 2f) 1. BENTON (C O'Connell), 2. Drummer Holes (Dawn McKeown), 3. Drummer Holes (Dawn McKeown), 4. Drummer Holes (Dawn McKeown).

17.40 (1m 2f) 1. BENTON (C O'Connell), 2. Drummer Holes (Dawn McKeown), 3. Drummer Holes (Dawn McKeown), 4. Drummer Holes (Dawn McKeown).

17.55 (1m 2f) 1. BENTON (C O'Connell), 2. Drummer Holes (Dawn McKeown), 3. Drummer Holes (Dawn McKeown), 4. Drummer Holes (Dawn McKeown).

18.10 (1m 2f) 1. BENTON (C O'Connell), 2. Drummer Holes (Dawn McKeown), 3. Drummer Holes (Dawn McKeown), 4. Drummer Holes (Dawn McKeown).

18.25 (1m 2f) 1. BENTON (C O'Connell), 2. Drummer Holes (Dawn McKeown), 3. Drummer Holes (Dawn McKeown), 4. Drummer Holes (Dawn McKeown).

18.40 (1m 2f) 1. BENTON (C O'Connell), 2. Drummer Holes (Dawn McKeown), 3. Drummer Holes (Dawn McKeown), 4. Drummer Holes (Dawn McKeown).

18.55 (1m 2f) 1. BENTON (C O'Connell), 2. Drummer Holes (Dawn McKeown), 3. Drummer Holes (Dawn McKeown), 4. Drummer Holes (Dawn McKeown).

19.10 (1m 2f) 1. BENTON (C O'Connell), 2. Drummer Holes (Dawn McKeown), 3. Drummer Holes (Dawn McKeown), 4. Drummer Holes (Dawn McKeown).

19.25 (1m 2f) 1. BENTON (C O'Connell), 2. Drummer Holes (Dawn McKeown), 3. Drummer Holes (Dawn McKeown), 4. Drummer Holes (Dawn McKeown).

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19.55 (1m 2f) 1. BENTON (C O'Connell), 2. Drummer Holes (Dawn McKeown), 3. Drummer Holes (Dawn McKeown), 4. Drummer Holes (Dawn McKeown).

20.10 (1m 2f) 1. BENTON (C O'Connell), 2. Drummer Holes (Dawn McKeown), 3. Drummer Holes (Dawn McKeown), 4. Drummer Holes (Dawn McKeown).

20.25 (1m 2f) 1. BENTON (C O'Connell), 2. Drummer Holes (Dawn McKeown), 3. Drummer Holes (Dawn McKeown), 4. Drummer Holes (Dawn McKeown).

20.40 (1m 2f) 1. BENTON (C O'Connell), 2. Drummer Holes (Dawn McKeown), 3. Drummer Holes (Dawn McKeown), 4. Drummer Holes (Dawn McKeown).

20.55 (1m 2f) 1. BENTON (C O'Connell), 2. Drummer Holes (Dawn McKeown), 3. Drummer Holes (Dawn McKeown), 4. Drummer Holes (Dawn McKeown).

21.10 (1m 2f) 1. BENTON (C O'Connell), 2. Drummer Holes (Dawn McKeown), 3. Drummer Holes (Dawn McKeown), 4. Drummer Holes (Dawn McKeown).

21.25 (1m 2f) 1. BENTON (C O'Connell), 2. Drummer Holes (Dawn McKeown), 3. Drummer Holes (Dawn McKeown), 4. Drummer Holes (Dawn McKeown).

21.40 (1m 2f) 1. BENTON (C O'Connell), 2. Drummer Holes (Dawn McKeown), 3. Drummer Holes (Dawn McKeown), 4. Drummer Holes (Dawn McKeown).

21.55 (1m 2f) 1. BENTON (C O'Connell), 2. Drummer Holes (Dawn McKeown), 3. Drummer Holes (Dawn McKeown), 4. Drummer Holes (Dawn McKeown).

YACHTING

Jane Air sails home ahead of strong Argentine team

By ALIX RAMSAY

JANE AIR, the Holland B Red Funnel Channel race on Saturday, the first of the offshore races in the Rolex Commodore's Cup. She completed the 173-mile race nine minutes ahead of her nearest rival, the Argentinian boat, Interloper.

Skipped by Karel Beer, Jane Air, a Rod Johnston-designed J35, negotiated the course and excellent navigation to lead the fleet home, but with Interloper in second place and her team-mates

Califa III and Bwana in ninth and eighth places respectively, Argentina took the overall team lead, exchanging places with the United States A team at the top of the rankings.

The English boat, Outstripper, did well to finish

just 11 minutes off the lead in third place, but with the rest of the English team failing badly by finishing in 29th and 31st places, the side slipped from third position to fifth in the team table.

While the forecast had not been good with very light winds predicted over the weekend, the course favoured the mid-sized boats as wind speeds reached force five on occasion. However, a 30-minute delay at the start of the race due to a tanker turning in the start area caused problems further down the course. As the race progressed, the struggle was on to beat the tide at the marks. The knock-on effect made reaching East Shamblers for the second time critical before the tide turned against the yachts, something

that caught the English boat, Sunstone, unawares. As she rounded the mark, she discovered the flow was against her, stopping her in her tracks.

It was not a good week for Sunstone. After the first two races of the series, Sunstone appeared to have won both, but the results found little general favour and the international jury decided to review the situation.

The original calculations have been made by computer using a performance curve scoring system which calculates the average wind speed during each race based on the time of the first boat home. After endless protests, it was discovered there was a fault in the software, prompting the jury to resort to another calculation system, which in turn was also found to be inaccurate.

After four days of argument, the computer programme has now been corrected and new results issued giving the Tuborg Trophy race to the American 18 boat collaboration with their team-mate, Gaucha. In second place and the second windward/leeward race to Bwana, of Argentina, with the French boat, Sealace 4, second.

RESULTS FROM COWES

Red Funnel Channel race: 1. Jane Air (Holland B Red Funnel), 2. Interloper (Argentina), 3. Outstripper (England), 4. Califa III (Argentina), 5. Bwana (Argentina), 6. Sealace 4 (France), 7. Tuborg Trophy (USA), 8. Gaucha (USA), 9. Sunstone (England), 10. ...

ATHLETICS

Campbell win substantiates high hopes

DARREN CAMPBELL, the European junior 100 and 200 metres champion, confirmed his potential as Britain's most promising junior sprinter by adding the AAA under-20s 200 metres title to Sunday's success in the 100 (a Special Correspondent writes).

It was the confidence boost that Camp, aged 18, of Sale Harriers, was looking for as he prepared for September's world junior championships in Seoul.

"I've been injured and below my best recently but now everything is coming together," Campbell said after a double of 10.48sec and 21.01sec.

How does your old GTi square up to the new Mazda MX-3? Doesn't it now seem exactly that? A bit square?

Does its practical interior now seem boxy? It does when you compare it to the immaculate

But it hardly matters, for as everyone knows, the GTi has legendary acceleration.

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corners for extra stability. Together with all round independent suspension, it makes "almost magical" seem a pretty poor show.

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DOES YOUR GTi STILL LOOK MODERN?

ergonomics of the MX-3. With its surprising space for two rear seat passengers, not to mention their luggage.

Does your old GTi offer ABS, power steering and a catalytic converter? Does it treat electric windows, door mirrors and sunroof as necessities?

Nope. (The MX-3 has all this, and more.)

A smooth, fuel injected, 24 valve motor that equals the GTi's acceleration figures with a fraction of the fluster.

Does your old GTi still have that almost magical road holding? Yes, of course it does. But look at the MX-3's low, road clutching profile. Its wider chassis, with wheels placed deep into the

Alternatively, count the noughts on Mazda's 3 year 60,000 mile warranty.

For the lowdown on both the 1.8 litre and the 1.6 litre automatic, call us on 081 879 7777. We'll also tell you the name of your nearest dealer.

Who knows. He might **mazda** even help sell your old GTi. Building Excitement



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NOT ONLY are Mazda building excitement, they're rapidly building sales in their niche market. A process they've accelerated by substantial investment in newspaper advertising. Mazda's confidence in the press medium (last year's spend was over £4 million) is matched by reader's confidence in Mazda's product. 88% of MX-3s were sold within three months. Proof positive that, when it comes to performance, newspapers are in pole position.

PEOPLE
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NEWS-
PAPERS

This advertisement was placed by the Newspaper Publishers Association.

Haynes hits masterful form to lift Middlesex

By JACK BAILEY

LORD'S: Middlesex (4pts)
beat Durham by seven wickets

DURHAM were game. They set Middlesex a target to stretch them. They bowled and fielded pretty well. But Middlesex, this season, have the Sunday League bit between their teeth and they approached this game with a sense of purpose. Within a beautifully balanced team, they have several match-winners, none of more evidence than Desmond Haynes, who scored 70 from 84 balls as his team made it 12 matches won out of 12 matches played.

Haynes is a master, with soft hands and the gift of placement, without brute strength. Botham and Gatting are more exciting but no more effective. During yesterday's innings, Haynes passed his own record for Sunday runs made by a Middlesex batsman in a season. That was 632 in 1990, and there are still five matches left in 1992.

With the prolific Roseberry, he compiled 102 for the first wicket, five runs an over coming from the first 20 overs of the Middlesex reply to Durham's 198 for seven, made from the full quota.

Haynes had been dropped at short extra cover when 44 and the total 77; but though Roseberry was well stumped on the leg side off Berry when 44, and Haynes himself superbly caught by the evergreen Parker, there was always Gatting to weigh in with 48 from 51 balls and see Middlesex to within 25 runs of their destination.

The Middlesex cause had been helped greatly, initially, by some intelligent bowling by Headley. His three wickets



Haynes passed record

TABLE

	P	W	L	NR	PTS
Middlesex (11)	12	12	0	0	48
Essex (9)	13	10	3	0	40
Somerset (9)	13	9	4	0	36
Warwickshire (9)	13	7	6	0	28
Surrey (8)	13	7	6	0	28
Durham (8)	13	7	6	0	28
Yorkshire (7)	12	6	6	0	24
Sussex (12)	12	6	6	0	24
Gloucestershire (13)	13	6	7	0	24
Nottinghamshire (11)	11	5	6	0	20
Kent (10)	11	5	6	0	20
Northants (3)	13	5	8	0	20
Derbyshire (2)	12	4	8	0	16
Leicestershire (15)	12	4	8	0	16
Gloucestershire (15)	12	3	9	0	12
Leicestershire (14)	12	3	9	0	12
Nottinghamshire (11)	11	1	10	0	4

1991 positions in brackets

included a devastating yorker to get rid of Botham at a crucial time.

Having set off with all guns blazing, Botham striking the ball hard and often, Durham needed a longer innings from Larkins to give themselves the best chance of making Middlesex sweat. As it was, a straight six in Williams's first over was quickly followed by Larkins's run-out, and after Botham 48 from 44 balls, it was left to Geoff Cook, aged 40 and making his first Sunday appearance since 1990, to hold them together.

Cook could well play on merit in the NatWest match at Leicester on Wednesday after this. Certainly, he looked in prime form. But with Parker perhaps unlikely to be given out and Cook himself the subject of a dreadful mix-up before being run out, you never quite had the feeling that Durham had done enough. So it proved, Middlesex winning with seven balls to spare.

A brisk half-century from Richard Harden helped Somerset achieve a 60-run victory over Northamptonshire at Taunton, which enabled them to move into third place in the Sunday League table. It was his fifth half-century this season in the competition. Tavare, their captain, made a useful 45, his highest score this year.

Rose, who made 42 from 28 balls, and Snell, 29 from 23 balls, added important late runs and Northamptonshire, who had chosen initially to field, were stymied by some excellent out-cricking, collapsing to be all out for 176 in 39 overs. Rose, Snell and MacLay took two wickets apiece.



Pakistan won toss

PAKISTAN: First Innings

Aamer Sohail c Atherton b Mallerender	28	0	5
Imran Khan c, edged low to first	12	0	1
Ramiz Raja b Pringle	17	0	2
Imran Khan	7	0	1
Runs left on bat and pad	82	0	12
Asif Mujtaba b Mallerender	0	0	1
Imran Khan c Smith b Pringle	6	0	1
Salim Malik not out	82	0	12
Off bat and pad to short leg	82	0	12
Salim Malik not out	82	0	12
Inzamam-ul-Haq c Hick b Muntion	5	0	1
Edged outside knee-high to second	5	0	1
Wasim Akram run out (Gooch-Lewis)	12	0	1
Salim Malik decided thin run to deep mid wicket	12	0	1
Waqar Younis c Hick b Lewis	6	0	1
Edged to edge of leg stump	6	0	1
Waqar Younis c Hick b Mallerender	6	0	1
Involuntary edge chest high to second	6	0	1
Muhsin Khan c Hick b Lewis	11	0	0
Edged to edge of leg stump	11	0	0
Asif Mujtaba c Hick b Muntion	0	0	1
Forward device short edged to second	0	0	1
Extras (1 to 7, 2 w, 16 nb)	1	0	1
Total (242 min 18.7 overs)	242	0	18.7
FALL OF WICKETS: 1-34 (Ramiz, 2), 2-147 (Asif, 10), 3-154 (Imran, 11), 4-164 (Salim, 12), 5-164 (Salim, 12)			
RAMIZ RAJA: 17 runs, 2 wickets, 11.2 overs, 50.89 mph			
IMRAN KHAN: 27 runs, 100.00 mph			
WASIM AKRAM: 12 runs, 100.00 mph			
Waqar Younis c Hick b Mallerender	6	0	1
Muhsin Khan c Hick b Mallerender	11	0	0
Asif Mujtaba c Hick b Mallerender	0	0	1
Salim Malik not out	82	0	12
Inzamam-ul-Haq c Hick b Mallerender	5	0	1
Wasim Akram run out (Smith-Lewis)	12	0	1
Imran Khan c Hick b Mallerender	2	0	1
Waqar Younis c Hick b Mallerender	6	0	1
Muhsin Khan c Hick b Mallerender	11	0	0
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Inzamam-ul-Haq c Hick b Mallerender	5	0	1
Wasim Akram run out (Smith-Lewis)	12	0	1
Imran Khan c Hick b Mallerender	2	0	1
Waqar Younis c Hick b Mallerender	6	0	1
Muhsin Khan c Hick b Mallerender	11	0	0
Asif Mujtaba c Hick b Mallerender	0	0	1
Salim Malik not out	82	0	12
Inzamam-ul-Haq c Hick b Mallerender	5	0	1
Wasim Akram run out (Smith-Lewis)	12	0	1
Imran Khan c Hick b Mallerender	2	0	1
Waqar Younis c Hick b Mallerender	6	0	1
Muhsin Khan c Hick b Mallerender	11	0	0
Asif Mujtaba c Hick b Mallerender	0	0	1
Salim Malik not out	82	0	12
Inzamam-ul-Haq c Hick b Mallerender	5	0	1
Wasim Akram run out (Smith-Lewis)	12	0	1
Imran Khan c Hick b Mallerender	2	0	1
Waqar Younis c Hick b Mallerender	6	0	1
Muhsin Khan c Hick b Mallerender	11	0	0
Asif Mujtaba c Hick b Mallerender	0	0	1
Salim Malik not out	82	0	12
Inzamam-ul-Haq c Hick b Mallerender	5	0	1
Wasim Akram run out (Smith-Lewis)	12	0	1
Imran Khan c Hick b Mallerender	2	0	1
Waqar Younis c Hick b Mallerender	6	0	1
Muhsin Khan c Hick b Mallerender	11	0	0
Asif Mujtaba c Hick b Mallerender	0	0	1
Salim Malik not out	82	0	12
Inzamam-ul-Haq c Hick b Mallerender	5	0	1
Wasim Akram run out (Smith-Lewis)	12	0	1
Imran Khan c Hick b Mallerender	2	0	1
Waqar Younis c Hick b Mallerender	6	0	1
Muhsin Khan c Hick b Mallerender	11	0	0
Asif Mujtaba c Hick b Mallerender	0	0	1
Salim Malik not out	82	0	12
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Wasim Akram run out (Smith-Lewis)	12	0	1
Imran Khan c Hick b Mallerender	2	0	1
Waqar Younis c Hick b Mallerender	6	0	1
Muhsin Khan c Hick b Mallerender	11	0	0
Asif Mujtaba c Hick b Mallerender	0	0	1
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Wasim Akram run out (Smith-Lewis)	12	0	1
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Muhsin Khan c Hick b Mallerender	11	0	0
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Salim Malik not out	82	0	12
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Imran Khan c Hick b Mallerender	2	0	1
Waqar Younis c Hick b Mallerender	6	0	1
Muhsin Khan c Hick b Mallerender	11	0	0
Asif Mujtaba c Hick b Mallerender	0	0	

If you can't make good home movies with this, take up tiddlywinks.

You don't have to be Einstein to understand the mechanics of this palmcorder.

Your hand should get to grips with it soon enough.

Not difficult, since the S7 has a very compact body with an adjustable hand grip.

So it does not matter what size your hands are.

What's more you'll only need a couple of fingers to

Palmcorder NV S7B

operate it – no more precarious balancing acts.

The Super VHS format coupled with the Amorphous Pro Head is in itself a guarantee of quality, giving over 400 lines of horizontal resolution, as opposed to the more usual 250 lines.

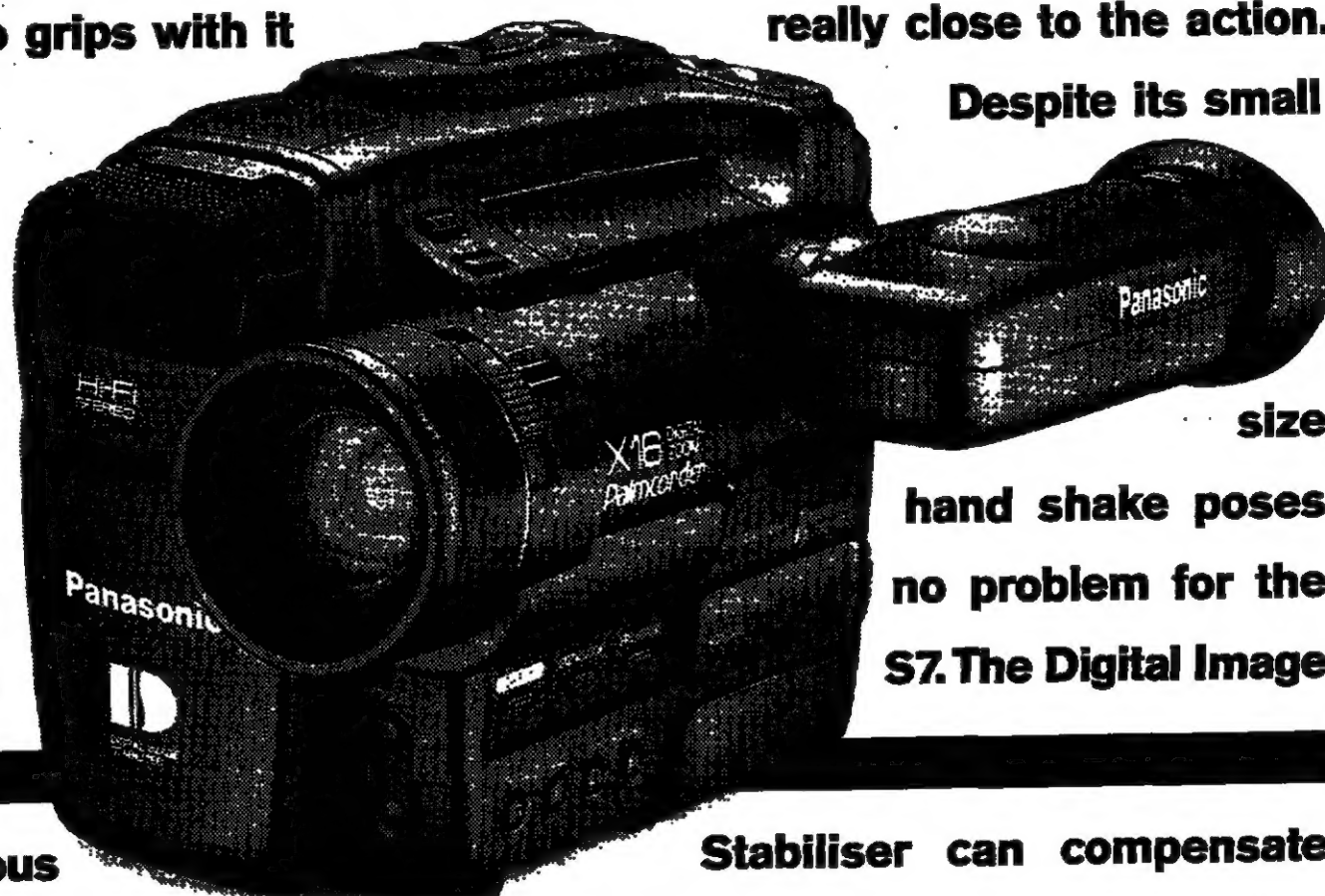
This makes for brighter colours, razor sharp detail and captures the depth and reality of the original scene.

The quality of the sound is as perfect as the picture thanks to the outstanding hi-fi stereo sound.

You don't even have to worry about

accurate focusing. The Digital A1 focus will see to that. And a 16x Digital Zoom gets really close to the action.

Despite its small



size, hand shake poses no problem for the S7. The Digital Image

Stabiliser can compensate automatically.

To make life even easier the camera can be operated fully automatically, but the more adventurous among you could try a bit of manual manipulation.

What's more, you don't even have to nip off to an Edit Suite to be creative. With the S7 you can title, mix and wipe all in-camera. **SVHS 625**

There's even a long play facility which doubles the recording capacity of your tape.

That's all fairly easy to grasp isn't it? Which is more than you can say of the average tiddlywink.

Panasonic
The way ahead.



See the NV S7B at your nearest Panasonic Specialist Dealer, listed in Yellow Pages or Thomson Directories, Panasonic Consumer Electronics UK, Willoughby Road, Bracknell, Berkshire RG12 8FP. (Tel: 0344 853943).

